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EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTERS AT PARIS.

The Rage for Extravagance—Fashion on Wheels—Chantilly Races—Notabilities There—British Relief Association—American Art on Canvass and in the Ring—Mr. W. B. Lawrence on Slavery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The luxury displayed in Paris this Spring is more frightful than ever. If any one doubted heretofore that Paris was the centre of the fashionable world, a few walks on our public promenades would soon convince him of his error. Such a parade of elegant carriages, high-bred horses and smart liveries, of superb toilets and costly jewels, is without parallel in any modern city. But the magnificence of these equipages is no more a wonder than their number; it seems as if all Paris rolled on wheels. In one feature of this extravagance, however, there is a progress; the gaudy and the extraordinary have given place to the useful, the handsome, and the coquettish; there are fewer ten thousand dollar equipages and more three and five thousand dollar ones. The great cumbersome carriage of olden times, covered with gold inside and out, and whose appearance in public was an event, is no longer to be seen. It belonged to that period when European communities still built cathedrals, (which are now the wonder of the world) in little filthy towns, surrounded by hovels, poverty and dirt; when titheless and ragged kings sat upon thrones built of pure gold and rubies. These remnants of barbarous ages have disappeared; the proprieties, like everything else, have entered a period of civilization; there is now a greater harmony between things, and the general public are the gainers by this tendency toward an agrarianism of the proprieties. It is no longer necessary for a nobleman to make a greater show than his neighbor, the dry-goods man; and thus equipages, and comfort, beauty and elegance in equipages, have become general, while the gaudy, the exceptional and the barbarous have disappeared.

We are indebted for most of this progress toward complete democracy to that greatest of modern levelers, the Bourse. It is the Bourse which takes the starch out of big men, and puts it into little ones, and which thus sets up a sort of social equilibrium. Then, again, a certain amount of influence is due to the foreign population. More than a hundred thousand strangers are now in the city, and these are exactly the wealthy men and women of all nations, who seek Paris as the place at which to melt their gold most rapidly and most agreeably. Men go to London on business, and to Rome and Naples to see the sights, but it is only at Paris that the nabobs of the earth seek their pleasure and an outlet for their fortunes.

The Spring races at the Bois de Bologne, in the suburbs of the city, was an excellent occasion for passing in review all the elegances of this monster city of fashion. Horse-racing—an amusement, in Europe, confined till lately almost exclusively to England—has entered fairly into the habits of the French, who make of it, however, less an occasion for betting money, and ameliorating the condition of the equine race, than for parading their finery before the public. Nothing could be more curious, indeed, than these Sunday assemblages of the wealth and fashion of Paris on the turf of Longchamps. No notability of either sex dare allow his or her absence to be noted at these reviews of fashion, and one here meets all the eccentricities and all the absurdities of the Parisian world, as well as its elegances. Every form of vehicle—and there were eighteen thousand of them last Sunday!—passed in review before the crowds of people who lined every avenue of the Bois de Bologne, and hemmed in the field of Longchamps. There were magnificant coaches-and-four, *calèches*, breaks, Victorias, *Americaines*, broughams, dog-carts—*chefs d'œuvres* of BENDER and of EHRLHER; here were tandems, and cavaliers, and *cavalières*.

The elegant equipages occupy the inside of the ropes. They number several thousand, and attract more attention from a certain part of the assemblage than the races. For example: There goes the magnificent open coach-and-four of the Count and Countess DE MORNY, resembling the Imperial equipages, which stand on the outside; then we see pass the costliest coach-and-four in Paris, that of the ERRAZU family, the well-known Mexican millionaires; then that of the Baron HAUSSEMAN, Prefect of the Seine, and another of the same, containing the Count AGUADO and family; then two other coaches-and-four, belonging to the Court, and containing the reigning Duke of Oldenburg and suite; and still another, belonging to the Princess CLOTILDE. But the coaches-and-four are not all monopolized by people of this respectable class; the *demi-monde* also shine in this category of brilliancy, and we see here the famous Madame DE PAIVA, the owner of the porphyry and malachite palace on the Champs Elysées, which lately progresses very slowly towards a termination, because, perhaps, there are no more titled "pigeons" beyond the Rhine to pluck; and there also is the no less famous ADELE COURTOIS, accompanied by two lovely children, which give her superb caleche an air of respectability that makes one look twice to be assured of the identity of its owner. But there is no mistaking those four brown bay horses, and the outriders, dressed in white buckskin breeches, maroon velvet jackets and gold-tasseled caps.

It would not be safe to attempt to class the thousands of beautiful equipages in the order of their respectability. It would be difficult to indicate how many were there at the expense of starvation at home, the supreme effort of an overstrained poverty; how many represented baronial estates, and how many a flourishing trade in dry and wet goods; nor how many descended from Mount Bréda, the classic quarter of Lorette-dom. It is a little singular that in the elegant caleches and coupés of this latter class, one never sees a man—the happy individual who pays for the machine does not dare to show himself in it.

If the friction of a piece of Chantilly lace, or the rustling of a moire antique dress, can provoke flashes of jealousy from female eyes, how much more so ought the prancing of proud, pure-blooded horses, the easy rolling of a luxurious carriage! And you ought to see the jealous eyes of this gay assemblage of the fair sex. It was of no use for a high-bred horse to champ his bit and spread out his handsome proportions before the crowd; he only reaped envy for his pains. A woman no more forgives a rival a handsome equipage than she does a handsome face.

In the Jockey Club's stand, and within the limits of the weighing enclosure, were collected the beauties of the official world. Each beauty had her separate court of admirers. Here was the Countess DE MORNY, (Princess TROUBETSKOI,) a slight, pale blonde from the banks of the Neva; the Marchioness DE GALLIFET, (Mlle. LAFFITTE,) with a toilet that would have been an event anywhere else than in a city and in a circle where superb toilets are common; Madame and Mlle. ERRAZU; the youthful Austrian Princess METTERNICH, dark brown hair, dark eyes and skin, and red cheeks; the youthful and magnificent blonde, the Viscountess DE DREUZE; several Russian and Polish beauties with names ending in *off* and *ski*, and here and there an English or an American beauty, who was either a Catholic or did not fear a violation of the Sunday commandment.

The Emperor and Empress, with Gen. FLEURY and the Count DE MONTEBELLO, and Mme. FLEURY and Mme. DE MONTEBELLO, occupied the imperial stand. The Emperor wore the grey overcoat to which he has taken such a passion for the last year; but no one who sees it and him would ever suspect it was an imitation of the famous grey of the "Little Corporal." His Majesty takes off his hat, bows to the right and left, and then moves about the stand with that slow, measured walk, which is peculiar to him, taking off his hat now and then to gentlemen and ladies he recognizes. The Empress, looking pale, but charming as she always does, seats herself after a bow to the crowd, and looks wishfully and mournfully to the gay groups of aristocratic ladies in front of the Jockey Club's stand, and no doubt wishes she were a girl again, or a woman of lower degree. It was hard to be obliged to sit there all alone to be gazed at, while all her friends, seated around in groups below, were chatting with each other, shaking hands with their acquaintances, betting a few louis d'or, "just to make it interesting," and amusing themselves generally.

The Princess CLOTILDE and the Princess MATHILE were in the diplomatic stand, which, on this occasion, was nearly empty; the Jockey Club stand monopolized all the beauty and fashion of the aristocratic world. There were to-day no fast American trotters on the field to excite the wonder of the French; nevertheless, the "lion," or rather the "lioness" of the occasion was American—a young New-York girl, only 9 years old—who, in company with her father, and dressed in amazon, with a mass of sunny ringlets flying in the wind, galloped round and round the field, managing her horse with all the dexterity and the coolness of an adult and an experienced rider.

The return to town of this immense agglomeration of carriages is curious to see. There is no swearing, no yelling, no rowdies, no confusion, as at the Derby; there are no carts or commercial wagons, for these are not allowed in the Bois de Bologne; but every road is crowded for miles with lines of handsome carriages, three or four abreast, filled with well dressed people, and as they wind through the beautiful alleys of the Bois, along the borders of the Lakes, and finally crowd into the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, to attain the Champs Elysèes, it becomes a moving panorama worth a good deal to see.

The British Relief Association of Paris have just held their Annual Charity Fair at the residence of Lord COWLEY, and it proved this year not only a charming *fête*, but a lucrative source of profit for the treasury of the Association. The extensive and beautiful garden of the Embassy, opening on the Avenue Gabrielle and the Champs Elysèes, was thrown open, the grass plats were covered with chairs, the fountains were set to playing, and a military band furnished the music. Lady COWLEY manages, by the selection of saleswomen she is enabled to make, to give to this annual fair the character of an event in the fashionable world. What, for example, would you think of dickering for a pin-cushion or a paper-cutter with the Baroness ROTHSCHILD, or with the lovely young Princess DE METTERNICH, or with the Countess DE MORNY, or of buying lemonade and cakes of the beautiful and aristocratic Misses WELLESLEY? Mrs. MOORE, an American lady, well known in the fashionable circles of Paris for her personal charms, held one of the booths for the sale of small objects of art. When is the American colony in Paris to organize an association of their own for the relief of suffering countrymen?

At London, where the Americans are much fewer in number than in Paris, there is a Relief Association which has already accomplished a good deal of good. It is true that it partakes somewhat of the character of a club, but charity was the foundation of it. The Association have a hall for their meetings, constantly open, at which are received the leading American and English papers, and which has thus become the rendezvous of Americans in London. Mr. MINOR K. KELLOGG, the well known American artist, who has been located for the last two years in London, has been engaged by the Association to paint a portrait of the Queen for the hall of the Association. An interesting correspondence took place in regard to this portrait between the American Minister and Sir C. B. PHIPPS, her Majesty's officer of the Privy Purse, which I have been permitted to see. Her Majesty, it is well known, has refused for several years past to sit for a new portrait, preferring that artists should copy from those in the Palace, made during the first years of her reign. The following is one of the letters which passed on the occasion:

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, March 28, 1860.

SIR: I have received the commands of her Majesty, the Queen, to request that you will have the goodness to assure the members of the American Association of her Majesty's high appreciation of the sentiments which dictated the wish for a portrait of her Majesty, which is expressed in the papers which you forwarded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Of these kind sentiments on the part of the citizens of the United States her Majesty has received frequent assurances, and they have always afforded her the liveliest satisfaction. Her Majesty fears that the full occupation of her time would not admit of her giving sittings for an original portarit, but the Queen will be happy to give every facility for a copy being taken of any portrait that might be considered the most eligible. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.

GEO. M. DALLAS, Esq.

It was at length decided that Mr. KELLOGG should go to the Palace, and there select, with the aid of Hon. Mr. PHIPPS, the portrait which should be found most suitable to the object.

Several of the leading French journals, after three weeks of reflection, have at length ventured to say something about the late international prize-fight in England. The occasion was certainly a good one for the display of that fund of French wit and sarcasm which is always ready when anything English is the subject; and it is yet a mystery how the fight passed off with so little notice in France. It was necessary for the grave and respectable *Journal des Debats*, in the person of M. JOHN LEMOINNE, (whose mother was an English woman,) to set the example. M. LEMOINNE's article, three or four columns long, was more an essay than a criticism, and altogether he treated the subject so kindly, one might easily imagine his father, as well as his mother, to be English. Then followed the republican *Siècle*, in a lengthy article on the brutality of Anglo-Saxon manners and the superior civilization of France. Lastly, we have had a leader in the ministerial *Constitutionnel*, which let loose all the thunders and the indignation of one of the new editors, M. GEORGE ZIMMER. But some allowance must be made for the zeal of a new recruit, and this time-honored British institution, brutal and heathenish as it is, will be apt to outlive the denunciations of M. ZIMMER.

An American political economist, Hon. W. B. LAWRENCE, of Providence, Rhode Island, has just published in Paris, in the French language, a pamphlet in defence of the South on the Slavery question, entitled, "French Industry and Negro Slavery in the United States. A Letter to the Chief Editor of the *Journal des Débats*. By WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, United States." The pamphlet is ably written, and I commend it to you as worthy of a review.

Among other American curiosities now at Paris are a company of fine gymnasts, named ROCHETTE, NICE, MACGILTON—and I have forgotten the two others. These gentlemen, who are certainly the most wonderful performers in their line the public of Paris have ever seen, have been two years in Europe, and have attained a wonderful reputation. They are now performing at the Hippodrome, in this city, where they are the principal card of the house. But the advertisement of these gentlemen, pasted over the walls of Paris, is something stronger still than their feats of strength, and quite out-Barnums BARNUM. It reads as follows:

"The prodigies accomplished up to the present time by the most renowned gymnasts are infinitely surpassed by those of the Anglo-American Company. [They are all Bowery Boys.] Some young men grown up in the virgin forests of the New World, habituated to the taming of wild horses, and to struggles with the ferocious animals of their native forests, joined company at San Francisco, and after having astonished the population of the *placers*, so habituated to exciting scenes, and so difficult to move, directed themselves toward Old Europe, and have come to have consecrated in the first city in the world the immense success obtained in America, in executing their incomparable exercises—prodigies of their kind—the last word, in fine, of human audacity!"

Oh, you good Parisians! *Pr-r-r-enez vos billets!*

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Suicide of Count Szechenyi—The Austrian Government and Hungary—Field-Marshal Eynatten and his Accomplices—The New Austrian Loan—European Financial Affairs and American Securities—Suicide of Baron von Bruck—The Emperor's Journey, and the Helplessness of the Austrian Government—Archduke Stephen, the New Palatine of Hungary—The Hessian Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

The suicide of the Hungarian patriot and hero, Count SZECHENYI, is the most important and striking among the many sad events which characterize the decay of the Austrian Empire. Count STEPHEN SZECHENYI was born Sept. 21, 1791, in Vienna, and was educated as a soldier. He served in the wars against NAPOLEON I., and was awarded great honor by the allies for the part which he took in the battle of Leipsig, (1813,) since it was owing to his efforts that Marshal BERNADOTTE with his army was enabled to reach the field and take part in the fight. While quite young he twice accompanied the allied army to Paris. After the Congress of Vienna (1815) his mind apparently received a sober turn, and to gratify the passion which he felt for acquiring universal knowledge, he traveled through Germany, France, England,—in which country he was at least sixteen times,—Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Asia Minor. After his father's death, toward the close of the year 1820, anxiety for the fate of Hungary became the leading motive of his life, and so earnestly did he labor for the welfare of his country, that he was honored with the title of "the greatest Hungarian," at the time of the first revolution, among that people. He embodied his ideas of reformation in the three works, *Hitel, Világ*, and *Keletnépe*, in which he combatted the system of education then in vogue, the laws for debts, and the *soccage* service. From words the Count proceeded to deeds, and by his wonderful energy accomplished a great many important results. The principal fruits of his labors were the Hungarian Academy for Sciences, the National Casino, horse-races, the regulation of the Danube and Thise, the great chain-bridge over the Danube, connecting the two towns of Pesth and Ofen; the great street near Orsava hewn out of the solid rock, and the line of steamers on the Danube.

In 1848 SZECHENYI was made Secretary of State in the Hungarian Cabinet, the public works being placed under his immediate supervision. But in September of the same year, he mentioned to a friend of his the fears which he felt for his fatherland in the bloody revolution then impending; for his desires were always for peaceful reform, and he regarded revolution as the last resort. After having spent an evening with the "Palatin" of Hungaria, he returned home about midnight, laboring under the greatest excitement. Some hours later he set out for Vienna. When he arrived there he was insane, and was at once taken to the mad-house in the neighboring town of Dobling. A constant inclination to suicide haunted him, and in his lucid intervals he complained of "his incapacity to save his country."

After SZECHENYI's health had been apparently wholly restored, he was not willing to leave Dobling, but lived there, receiving calls at his own house and visiting his friends, until on the 3d of March last, there came a number of policemen from Vienna to search his apartments for political papers of an exciting nature. Although they discovered no documents of importance, the visit of the officers caused the mind of the Count to lose its balance. This time his insanity proved incurable, and it ended in SZECHENYI's killing himself by a pistol-shot at 10 o'clock in the morning of Easter Sunday.

The Austrian Government betrays a conscious guilt at this catastrophe. First, it tried to conceal the matter altogether—but, since this was impossible, and as the news, despite all precautions, spread through the town in a short time, it ordered an immediate burial of the remains, even before the friends of the deceased could be summoned to attend the funeral.

But the Government has failed of its design. The whole Hungarian nation is offended by the treatment which SZECHENYI, whom it venerates as a political martyr, has been obliged to suffer. In Pesth, medals have been issued in honor of this great patriot, and monuments will be erected to him, not only in a public square in Pesth, but also in the building of the Academy. Besides these demonstrations of respect, the whole nation has resolved on six weeks of public mourning for its deceased father. Solemn funeral ceremonies are to be performed in Gross-Zinkendorf, the burial-place of the Count's family.

Field-Marshal Lieut. EYNATTEN, who was imprisoned for the numerous thefts committed by him when in charge of the Commissary Department of the Italian army, has been compelled to commit suicide to escape from the dilemma in which he found himself. RICHTER, the Director of the Austrian *credit fancier*, was entangled in the same affair. He is still imprisoned, awaiting the judgment yet to be given by a special court-martial, summoned by the Emperor expressly for this investigation, and consisting of 13 high officers. Imprisonment for complicity with EYNATTEN have been made in Pesth, Trieste, Venice and other towns. In Trieste the heads of the three first firms there, the Messrs. REVOLTELLA, BRAMBILLA and MANDOLFI, have been arrested. REVOLTELLA was formerly a partner of the late Austrian Financial Secretary VON BRUCK. It is said that Minister BRUCK, who, from a simple merchant, had attained the important post which he lately held, and who had, moreover, acquired a very large fortune, chiefly in lands, was not wholly unacquainted with the way in which his former partner managed his affairs.

The President of the Austrian Mercantile Chambers, L. VON ROBERTS, also committed suicide on the 11th of this month. The question is yet to be decided whether a feeling of guilt induced this act, or whether he was drawn to it by misfortune. But the public is cast into such consternation by the tragical events of the last few weeks that it is taken for granted that any act of this character is connected with them which have gone before until the contrary is clearly proved. But I gladly turn to other topics, which, although not very pleasing, do not possess such painful interest.

Austria's credit is so totally destroyed, that of the new loan of 200 millions of florins which the Government tried to make some weeks ago, only 38 millions have been taken, of which only 55,000 florins came from foreign States, while all the rest was given under compulsion by Austrian subjects. The question, whether Austria can stand the dangers threatening her, must, therefore, be answered in the negative, even looking at it from a financial point of view. An absolute monarchy, particularly when consisting of so many different nationalities as the Austrian empire, always needs enormous sums for the support of the large armies necessary to keep the people in subjection. Now Austria has during the last fifty years made one loan after another in a most reckless way. None was guaranteed by the people, since Austria, as an absolute monarchy, has no Chambers of Deputies. People on the European Continent do not generally take great interest in political financiering, but give their money where their fathers and grandfathers gave theirs, unconscious of the great changes which have come over Austria during the last twenty years. But the occurrences of late years have startled the people from their ignorance. When the Austrian bonds sunk to 38 per cent., during the Italian war, and the interest was paid only in Austrian paper money, exchanged here at 70 per cent. of its nominal value, there were hard times for a large number of families. At the slightest rise in these bonds, after the peace of Villafranca, cautious people sold their securities, preferring a loss of a part of their fortune to the prospect of total ruin by the approaching bankruptcy of Austria, which only needs to be declared, as, in fact, it already is completed.

This distrust of Austrian bonds, the precarious finances of France, and the dangerous situation of Europe in general, made the European, and particularly the German capitalists, look for sure investments in other countries; hence, the increased demand for American securities. This branch of business is quite new in Germany, but is rapidly expanding, and will, doubtless, increase on a still larger scale. Of course, those ignorant people, who buy what is offered them, if it be only from America, will sometimes be cheated, and then they complain of the unjust Government of the United States.

MUNICH, Monday, April 30, 1860.

My forebodings of a fortnight since have been already fulfilled. All the world has now heard that the Austrian Finance Minister, VON BRUCK killed himself on the 23d inst., by opening the veins of both wrists. The Vienna police were so frightened by this calamity that the telegrams announcing the Minister's suicide were not accepted at the Government telegraph-office; so that no other news reached us here in Munich the first day, than that of Mr. VON BRUCK's sudden death caused by a fit of apoplexy. Of course many suspicions were aroused respecting the real nature of this death, and to-day, it is well known, that this dreadful event forms but one of the many scenes of the long Vienna tragedy. Mr. VON BRUCK's mind was terribly shaken by the imprisonment of his Trieste friends on account of the Eynatten trial. The examinations made into his own offairs, in relation to these prisoners, put him into great trouble; and when he was dismissed from his office by a short note from the Emperor's own hand, his last hope faded. The Emperor's note was brief enough: "*Ich finde Sic Thres Postens zu entheben*—FRANZ JOSEPH." "I deem it proper to dismiss you from your office—FRANCIS JOSEPH." This line was naturally the death-stroke for a man who had nothing left to rely on but his master's personal favor.

The Vienna gazettes first kept dark about all these events; but so much is known,—that on Friday, the 20th inst., Baron BRUCK was called on to testify in the Richter Eynatten trial. He first declined to fulfill the request, but at last he was, by an express Imperial command, obliged ro stand a three hours' examination. At the same time, the Minister's bill, at the office of the Credit Mobilier, was examined by another Court of Justice, and the consequence of all these proceedings was the above note of the Emperor.

CHARLES LEWIS, Baron VON BRUCK was born on the 18th of October, 1798, in the Prussian town of Elberfeld. He was the son of a citizen of that place, and adopted the career of a merchant, in which capacity he lived some time at Baun, where he also frequented the lectures on political economy held at that famous University. In 1821 he went to Trieste on his way to Greece, as he intended to help the Greeks in their war of liberation. But his letters of introduction made him in such a pleasant way acquainted with the first families of Trieste, that he resolved to stay there and take up his trade again. In 1828 he married the daughter of one of the first merchants of Trieste, BUSCHEK. He created the Austrian Lloyds Steam-Navigation Company, and contributed by his cleverness and energy very much to the present flourishing condition of this great and influential enterprise. He soon acquired a high standing as a merchant, and his great wealth gave him a rank as one of the first citizens of Trieste. The Emperor, in acknowledgment of his public services, made him a Baron. In 1848 VON BRUCK took in Trieste the part of the Austrians against Italy, and was then elected by his fellow-citizens as their Deputy to the German-National Parliament in Frankfort. After the Vienna revolution of '48, he went into office as Secretary of State for Commerce and Public Works. In this capacity he did much good, by using his influence in arranging new mails, establishing telegraph-lines and railroads, opening river-channels, and generally facilitating trade and commerce. But in 1851 he was dismissed from his office, and lived as a private citizen till 1854, when he was again called into public service. He was made "internuncio" at the Ottoman Porte, which place he occupied till he was, in 1855, made Minister of Finance, in the Austrian cabinet. The state of the Austrian finances was then nearly as bad as it is now; all minds were despairing, but BRUCK's nomination was hailed with immense joy, for—his capacity as an economist being known—the greater part of the people were really so foolish as to believe in his power to set all things to rights again. But they have been sadly disappointed. All their hopes are destroyed. Austria has, during the six years of Baron VON BRUCK's service, gone her sure way to bankruptcy and decay; everybody has been losing money, with the exception of the Minister, whose fortune gradually grew up to an amount of 17,000,000 florins, nearly $7,000,000.

Thus Austria's last hope and Minister VON BRUCK's brilliant career have come to an end together. The burial of Vienna's once great man took place on the 26th inst. The chapel of the Protestant Reformed community, to which the deceased belonged, was crowded with people. The funeral was followed by many officials employed at the Board of Finance, many of the notable men of the commercial world, naval officers, and other well-known persons. But there was neither any of the Secretaries of State present, nor any member of the imperial army. The Protestant pastor made a speech, in which he mentioned in warm words the good qualities of the deceased man's character as affected his private life, but passed lightly over the public and political part of Baron VON BRUCK's career.

RICHTER, the imprisoned Director of the Austrian Credit Mobilier, of whom I wrote in my last letter, has also made an attempt at suicide, but was prevented from executing it. It may be seen by this fact that the list of suicides and sudden deaths in Vienna is not yet closed; still darker things are apprehended, threatening the total destruction of the Empire. It is, indeed, a drama very like those ancient Greek tragedies, in which Fate sweeps away, stroke by stroke, first the power and then the life of great royal houses.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, among all these misfortunes, is quite at a loss what to do. There are rumors of his intention to set out on a long journey to revive his spirits. A regency is said to be nominated, with the Archduke FERDINAND MAX as the head. This plan is not new; it was formed some time ago, but at present the signs of its execution are augmenting.

The Austrian Government, in its utter want of self-reliance, adopts the strangest and most imprudent means for keeping its position. So, for instance, instead of trying everything to make themselves as popular as possible in Hungary, they now forbid nearly all ovations in honor of the deceased Count SZECHENYI. Public collections for the raising of a monument to the dead hero have been forbidden; and the extra steamer which, on the 26th inst., was ordered to convey 400 students from the University at Pesth to Vienna, to attend a solemn funeral sermon held in memory of the Count, was, at the very moment of her departure, prevented from sailing by the interference of the Pesth police. But the police have not yet been able to hinder the wearing of the mourning dress adopted by a great many communities in Hungary.

The Archduke STEPHEN, uncle to the present Emperor, is said to be destined to succeed the Archduke ALBRECHT in his place as Palatine of Hungary. The Archduke STEPHEN occupied this post in 1848, but he was dismissed from it, his views being too free and liberal. He retired to his beautiful castle of Schaumburg, about 15 miles from Weisbaden, the capital of the Duchy of Nassau. This castle he had inherited from his mother, a Protestant princess, and a member of the Nassau family. Twelve years he has thus spent in seclusion, and something like banishment from the Viennese Court; and now, in its utmost need, this Court is not too proud to ask for help from the man who was sent away when considered superfluous, or perhaps even an adversary to their proceedings. About the Archduke's answer, whether or not he will accept the offer, nothing is yet known.

Austrian affairs have now absorbed all my thoughts, and consequently my whole letter. They are in fact the most important and the most striking of European continental affairs in relation to Germany. But, if in the meantime nothing extraordinary happens, my next letter shall be dedicated to describing the present political condition of Prussia and the smaller German States, particularly as they are related to the Hessian and the general German question. The proceedings of the Prussian Chambers in this Hessian affair have caused such an extraordinary sensation throughout Europe that they were published in a pamphlet, of which thousands and thousands of copies have been sold.

E. N.

How Count Szechenyi's Death was Received in Hungary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed translation from a Hungarian paper (*Vasárnaji Ujság*,) is curious, as illustrating the manner in which the Press, under its present oppression in Pesth, contrives to speak of SZECHENYI, the glorious Hungarian patriot and martyr who, last April, was driven to suicide by Austrian despotism.

G. ASBOTH.

From the Pesth Newspaper.

SZECHENYI *has ceased to live.* With this fact we must become more familiar before we can realize it. It is as though blindness had stricken the expectant watcher for the rising sun. He dies at a moment when the humblest blade of grass feels that the earth into which its roots penetrate is *the Fatherland.* At a time when every elevated thought is resuscitated from the grave, he sinks into it. At a moment when every Hungarian who pronounces the name of SZECHENYI, adds from the depths of his heart, "Long may he live on earth," he departs into life everlasting. Eager hope resigns his name to mournful memory.

Since HUNYADY's and ZRINYI's, no brighter star has glittered on the Hungarian horizon, and no deeper sorrow has bowed down the Hungarian people. Books and writings speak, the rocks and the gray Danube, the hearts of his people, speak and tell *who he was.* The noble mourns in the lofty towers of his ancestral castle—the peasant in his lowly cot; the Hungarian, the stranger, the friend, the opponent, deplore in him a common loss. All who reflect ask in consternation, "What meanest thou, Fate, by taking from us the wisest of our leaders?"—and all bow before the oppressive thought *that a burden could have been imposed too great for such a mind to bear.*

No one can realize it. The common measure of human comprehension is too small to compass a judgment on such a man. So high in life he towered that his fall in death made his whole country bewail the afflicting shock. Living, he had reached a point of appreciation accorded only to the dead, towards whom calumny is dumb and praise only eloquent. To his immortality death alone was wanting, and this, instead of avoiding, he anticipated.

How long shall we remain to sorrow for him? The extent of our loss each day recalls; each monument and every void he left reminds us of it. Yet, with all the child-like, brother-like grief we feel for him, he has left us a great inheritance—the everlasting memory of his lofty spirit, and his exalted example *how to love one's country.* This inheritance let us never lose, never sell, never barter—never!

A monument is already raised for SZECHENYI, cast imperishable in the deep feelings of his people, which neither file can touch nor rust corrode. This monument will never crumble, and Immortality will inscribe upon it:

"STEPHEN SZECHENYI.

May God give peace to his spirit, rest to his ashes, *by blessing his country with an auspicious future.*"

MORITZ JOKAI.

THROUGH SWITZERLAND TO GERMANY

Close of an Italian Trip—Political Impressions—The recent Tour of Victor Emanuel—The Weather and the Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

Eight days ago I left Naples, and since that time I have traversed Piedmont, Lombardy, Southeastern Switzerland and Bavaria. In this rapid progress it has been very interesting to remark how the tone of popular conversation varies, in the rail-cars, on the steamboats, in the country inns, and by the wayside.

In the Kingdom of Northern Italy there were several grand topics of general interest. First, the expedition of GARIBALDI to Sicily. The Press and the people are unanimous in their expressions of sympathy and hope. Contributions are freely poured into the coffers of the Committee, in aid of the Revolution. It is said that GARIBALDI sailed in an American vessel, although, according to another account, the expedition was conducted under the English flag. He took with him only volunteers, and went against the ostensible remonstrance of the Sardinian Government. Be that as it may, the people are certainly ardent in favor of the enterprise. Thousands of volunteers are ready to follow the General; but it is said that he requires but few. It is not at all unlikely that he will recruit his ranks from the Neapolitan troops, who are all Italians and much disaffected.

I had the good fortune to come northward with the very mail which brought the news of the first ship's undoubted departure from Genoa, with the General himself, his officers, and 300 men. Wherever we came, in Italy, the tidings caused great rejoicing. The inhabitants seem to occupy themselves with praising alternately *Il nostro Rè, Vittorio Emanuele*—which name they pronounce with an unction, an emphatic rolling of the *r's*, and elongation of the vowels, which shows that it is yet new to them, and they are not yet weary of its repetition—and *Garibaldi*.

"He is a great man," said an old mountaineer to me; "he makes soldiers wherever he goes."

Crossing the Splügen, which is still partly covered with snow, I found the atmosphere, figuratively no less than literally, cooler. The Swiss are influenced, I think, in the formation of their opinions, by their ancient and long-continued practice of hiring themselves out as soldiers to foreign despots. The very people who have so nobly striven for freedom at home, become the tools of tyranny abroad. And, so many of them having served in the legions of Naples, and the Pope, they seem to have no fixed sympathies outside of their own country, and to hold themselves ready to espouse any cause which may purchase their aid. I do not mean that they are literally ready to be bought; but that they have been so often bought that their very style of thought, regarding foreign relations, is come to be impartial, non-committal and expectant, rather than decisive.

I asked an old man of Granbünden what his canton thought of Italian affairs. He said, "We don't know, but we don't trust NAPOLEON." Another told me that they talked very little about it.

But when it concerns Switzerland more directly, this indifference ceases at once. There has been a regular tempest in this little teapot, about Savoy and Nice. The Governments, it is true, are now recovering from their first phrensy, and assuming a more moderate position; but the zeal of the people, manifested at such gatherings as the great musical festival at Basle, threatens sometimes to overleap all bounds. There is a great deal of wild talk about revolvers and 'morning stars," with which it is said ten or fifteen thousand men could be equipped, in case of war, to foray in the lowlands of France, and retire again into their mountain fastnesses. The "morning-star" is nothing more I believe than the old Swiss bludgeon revived, and hardly promises to eclipse the rifled cannon of France in efficiency. Great indignation is felt in Switzerland because all along the Jura frontier of France the Pope and King of Naples have numerous recruiting offices, and are enticing, by promises of high wages, the young men of the cantons to enter the Italian service. In spite of the remonstrance of the Bund, France does nothing to prevent these transactions, which, if they concerned her own citizens, she would suppress in a day. It is one of the anomalies of this country and people that neither the prohibition of Government nor the entreaty of patriotism can prevent Swiss citizens from thus enlisting, so long as the offices remain open.

Thus much must be conceded to them, however:—the people of the southeastern cantons cordially hate Austria, and are glad to see her humbled, even while they fear that the Freedom of Italy is a delusion. It is amusing, but true, that the opinion prevails there quite generally, that NAPOLEON, some fine day, will either abandon Lombardy again to the tender mercies of FRANZ JOSEPH, or take possession of it himself.

To return to Sardinia. Another subject of general conversation was the progress of the King though Tuscany and the Emilia. The newly emancipated press of that region has sprung at once to a completeness of power and freedom disproportionate to its age; the penny-a-liners handle their quills as though the parent goose had been plucked a century ago, instead of yesterday. The glowing accounts of His Majesty's brilliant receptions sometimes transcend the sublime. For instance, when one enthusiastic eulogist writes that "*Il nostro Rè* has something magnetic in his countenance, which irresistibly attracts all who look on him"—one can but laugh at the thought of the magnetism of that countenance, whose princely ugliness not even the Court painters can suppress, and *Punch* himself has failed to exaggerate. A little Bantam rooster would be the fittest rival, in personal appearance, for the "*galant uomo.*" It is a pity that mistaken eulogy, having so many better things in the King to praise, can't let so weak a point as his face pass by unnoticed.

Another eloquent writer describes, as a special feature of the illumination at Bologna, the remarkable contrast between the mysterious light of the moon and the rays of the lamps in the windows.

The Piedmontese papers seem to be pretty bold in their positions upon the Savoy question. I think it is not too much to saye that the popular feeling is very strong against the cession; but, even while men express themselves warmly against it, they are weighed down by a sense that they are in the power of the Emperor, and that his proposal is a demand which it were dangerous to refuse.

In Bavaria I came again upon strong Catholic feeling. The kingdom is divided, as you know, between Protestants and Catholics, but the capital is strongly Ultra-Montane. While both parties differ so decidedly as to the questions of the day, they seem mutually to distrust the King, who is suspected of underhand dealings with France. His recent journey, ostensibly for purposes of pleasure, into French Switzerland, where he met the Bavarian Minister from Paris, is regarded as ominous.

From Munich to Naples the Winter has been a severe one; and the Spring late. Indeed, in Northern Italy, there has been hardly any Spring, but a leap from Winter to Summer. The valley of the Hinterrhein is doubly beautiful now; for the fruit trees, which are so abundant there, have all flowered at once, instead of straggling along one sort after the other; so that the fields are white and fragrant with the blossoms of cherries, pears and apples. Of matters and things at Munich in my next.

R. W. R.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE INTUITIONS OF THE MIND, INDUCTIVELY INVESTIGATED. By Rev. JAMES McCOSH, LL D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 1860.

LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS AND LOGIC. By Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart. Vol. I., Metaphysics. GOULD & LINCOLN. Boston: 1859.

THE LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT, in five Lectures. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B. D. GOULD & LINCOLN. Boston: 1859.

THE ORIGIN AND PRESERVATION OF SPECIES BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION; OR, THE PRESERVATION OF THE MOST FAVORED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A. APPLETONS. New-York: 1860.

We think we can show that the combination of the above books in the present article is not an arbitrary proceeding. The writer first named has acquired a deservedly high reputation from his great work on the Moral Government of God. In the present, we regard him as having rendered a still greater service to philosophy and theology. What is called the Scotch School of Metaphysicians is sufficiently known to the literary world. It may be defined, however, as an attempt to get above the sheer sensationalism of LOCKE and BURKELEY, without actually doing it. The "primary laws of belief," as held by STEWART and BROWN, and carried a little further, perhaps, by HAMILTON, fall back, after all, upon LOCKE'S "powers of reflection," even as they, when fully examined, are found to be but *habits* of feeling—self-regulating associations of the sense. McCOSH truly gets out of this. In his doctrine of "Intuitions" he attains a higher platform. He has really something which may be called an *à priori* knowledge, although "inductively"—that is, empirically—"investigated." There is a knowledge of the soul that does not come from experience, and yet may be studied by experience. Such is this writer's position, and in this he has made a real advance.

In the other school, the Scotch School so called, the great difficulties still remain. We do not really get out of nature. The whole region of thought and thinking lies still embraced in that old sweeping maxim of the materialist, "*nihil in intellectu quod non prius in sensu,*" "nothing in the intellect which was not previously in the sense"—there is no knowledge but experience. These "powers," "faculties," "primary beliefs," all come at last to the same thing. They are '*nothing in the intellect*" but blank places for something. They are blank powers, *facultates, facilitates, capacities*, (*measures for holding,*) capabilities, potentialities,—that which, at some time, *may* do, think, believe, but has, *in itself*, no knowledge, and nothing that can be called a knowledge or idea of what it is going to *think* or *believe* until sense supplies it; nothing, in short, that would, *à priori*, determine it to think or believe any one thing more than any other. The moment we attempt to fill up these blanks with any such adaptedness to one thing more than another, we admit something we cannot distinguish from diversities of cognitious, or a varied birth—furnishing of the spirit,—something, in short, that we must call a knowledge, or a knowing independent of sense, and which the soul brings with it to its judgment of the things of sense.

And thus the maxim is in fact reversed. When we regard the soul, with its original knowledge, as thus stamping its sensations with its own seal—that is, putting its ideas upon them—then we may say, *nihil in sensu quod non prius in intellectu* there is nothing in the human sense, nothing above mere blank feeling, that is not, somehow modified, or made different by something previously in the human intellect. In its first numberings of sensible things, the soul brings with it its knowledge of numbers, elementary indeed; but all these, even to the highest heights of mathematics. In its first judgings it has its ideas of difference and identity; in its first comparings it applies its rule of ratio, its ideas of equality, of parallelism, of spatial and angular dimensions, although it hath not yet learnt the mathematical names. The first straight thing, or seemingly straight thing, it recognizes, it employs immediately its canon of straightness. In its first æsthetic emotion it has its idea of beauty, or all the power of the sense would fail in producing the emotion; it rejoices because it sees its idea *in* it or through it. And so, in its first measurements of space, the soul has its idea of distance, its *here* and *there*, its three dimensions, without which no sensible experience would give us any thought of space aside from unmeasured blank sensation;—in its first rememberings (and as the only ground or possibility of any power of memory beyond the merest physical associations) its own idea of *time*, its *now* and *then*, its innate thought of fastness, presence, and futurity, as forming the calendar by which it measures the flowing successions of the sense. All this knowledge it has not from experience, but as essential to a true or rational experience. All these ideas come with it from that supernatural preëxistent sphere in which the human spirit, the *rational* human spirit, has its supernal origin.

Such a doctrine of the soul is from the earliest time, and from the earliest time has it had, substantially, the same antagonist. It was the teaching of PLATO, in distinction from that of ARISTOTLE; of the Realists among the schoolmen in distinction from the Nominalists; it is the *à priori* doctrine of which some are now so much afraid, in distinction from the present Baconianism, or philosophy of experience. It is older than PLATO. We find the ground, if not the exposition of it, in some of the earliest portions of the Scripture—"*There is a spirit in man; it is the inspiration of the Almighty that giveth him intelligence.*" Again, the rational soul, we are taught, (Gen. ii: 7,) is from the *Divine inbreathing*; it was "*created in the image of God.*" Is it the simplest of metaphors, or must we regard this "image" as bringing with it something of the eternal light—some glimpse of the truth that is from everlasting? We may learn what it is when we interpret Genesis by Heb. i: 3, and John i: 19. It was a ray from "the eternal beam;" it was a reflection from the *Cikon Theou*—"the brightness of the Father's glory; it was a radiation from "the Word that was in the beginning with God," even that "Word which entering into the Kosmos, became the light of every human soul." Let no outcry of Pantheism deter us from saying that man, thus born of God, has in him something above the natural—the highest natural—in other words, that he has a true supernatural, a true divine. A false religionism might shrink from it as an impiety; but why should we fear to say that there must be in this image of God in man, and so in man himself, the uncreated and eternal? The image itself is uncreated, and through it the finite creature has a vision of the everlasting ideas.

The philosophy of sense, experience, or the Baconian, (to give it its most appropriate name,) or that which denies all *à priori* knowledge to the human soul, can never, in its own way, reach the ideas of the infinite, the absolute, the eternal; and, therefore, its highest advocates, even those who would fain make it as spiritual as possible, and as religious as possible, are driven to deny that man really has, or can have, any such ideas. This is the doctrine of HAMILTON, and, strange as it may seem, it has not only been received, but even hailed as auxiliary to faith by a large part of our religious world. Man has no *idea* of the infinite, he maintains. To be sure, men have ever been using the word, and talking about it, and writing about it, as though they had some such idea; but it is, after all, a delusion; it is only a magnified faith with which the mind cheats itself. Every attempt to form such conceptions, says MANSEL, involves in contradictions. They are indeed contradictory when thus regarded as conceptions of the sense, instead of ideas of the reason. But this comes from translating them out of their sphere. There are no propositions more sure than those that relate to the geometrical infinities; but take, as the *truth itself*, the representing sense diagrams, whether drawn upon the paper or the conceiving brain, and they become, every one, defective, impossible and false. A curious question arises. If man has no true idea of the infinite, no faculty by which he can entertain it, how came the human soul to be under this strange hallucination? Whence this ever restless attempt to *think* that of which it could have no *thought*, and which, therefore, it could never intelligently propose to itself as an object of thought? How came it to connect it so closely with all that is purest in religion and highest in the idea of God? Above all, how is it that Revelation so frequently employs language which, without such ideas in man, has no meaning? These are certainly pertinent questions, which these writers have not deemed it sufficiently important; or sufficiently easy to explain.

This Scottish School, with its denial of anything in man but blank "faculties," or "capacities," wherein to receive and hold the things of sense, has for some time exercised a despotic sway in certain portions of the modern Church. We, therefore, hail this book of McCOSH on Intuitions as showing a better and a higher tendency. He cannot be satisfied with mere "laws of belief" which the veriest mentalist would accept, but is prepared to credit the soul with a true knowledge, a true *à priori* light. "Intuitions" is his word; Plato calls them "ideas." It comes to the same thing. It is a returning, if not a full return, to the better and more ancient philosophy,—the philosophy that for many centuries was held in harmony with the purest religion by the purest as well as the profoundest minds in the Christian Church.

The secret of HAMILTON's popularity with the religious world may be easily traced. Paradox as it would have seemed to ANSELM, WICKLIFFE, and other noble metaphysicians of the Church in past ages, it lies in this very denial of man's having any idea, or any power to have an idea, of the infinite, the absolute, the eternal. Without such ideas, these older metaphysicians would say, there could be no true faith in "*the things unseen*," for these are in their very being "eternal"—II. Corinthians, iv:18. Without them, all religion is but idolatry, a worship of the finite. Be it whence this strange reversal of the more ancient faith? We answer: In the decay of a true philosophy, religious men became hard pressed with certain difficulties on their own side, and this method of HAMILTON's, furnished them, as against their infidel antagonists with that low, yet readily available and silencing argument—*tu quoque*. It is not the weapon which those great schoolmen would have put into their hands; although, perhaps, it is the only one that can be effectively employed without greatly changing our current philosophy. But this simply shows that our current philosophy is somehow miserably defective in the most important service that can be asked of it. The infidel charges upon belief, absurdity, mystery, apparent contradiction. *Tu quoque*—you, too—is the reply! Philosophy also runs into darkness. It cannot give an idea of the infinite, and, by putting in place of it a finite conception, is ever involving itself in contradictions. You are as bad off as we are. Now if we can employ nothing better than this poor *argumentum ad hominis*, we had better stop reasoning altogether. It is easy, to be sure, and perhaps that is one great cause of its present popularity; it silences, moreover—it does actually shut up the infidel; it makes a drawn battle, and if that were all that was required we might want no better; but does it satisfy the believing soul, or the soul that longs truly to believe? Does it not make a greater desolation within the limits of the faith so strangely defended, than it creates without in the ranks of the adversary?

If this method were employed to show the littleness of physical science compared with the great problems of destiny with which it ventures to meddle, it might, perhaps, be an aid to faith and revelation. But such is not its course nor aim. Whilst the Baconian science is unduly magnified, its great effect is to make us doubt or set aside those very *à priori* convictions which, sooner than all scientific inductions, bring us face to face with the deep mysteries of our being—those very *à priori* convictions on which faith rests, and to which revelation everywhere appeals.

But we must preserve room for something on the fourth book which we have placed at the head of this article. What has it to do with these metaphysical ramblings? We will endeavor briefly to explain. Such works as this of DARWIN in the physical, show, as nothing else can show, the need of some higher philosophy in the region of the spiritual. We have neither the time nor the knowledge to give a scientific exposition of the work; and, besides, that has already been done in the columns of this paper. It is sufficient that we think we see and can state plainly its great moral bearing. The book is atheistical. Its first cause, out of which are developed all effects, is no God. Still we must say, that the theory of the book shows plainly the favorite tendency of modern science. This theory is not proved inductively. Transition facts necessarily fail it, because of the immense periods required for observation; but there is so much in some general aspects of nature that looks like it—there is so much in the favorite scientific doctrine of "types," that seems to countenance such a continual superbuilding of the higher *upon*, if not out of the lower species in nature, that we wonder not that it has such a charm for the mere naturalist, or the more ignorant science-worshipping vulgar. This book is a revival of *The Vestiges*, which was thought to have been slain, and which some of our more religious scientific men have so loudly claimed the credit of slaying; but the ghost will not be laid. Men "do not like to retain God in their knowledge," even a scientific God, unless they can some way get rid of the idea of the personal and the supernatural. We might show how that is, and quote some old texts of Scripture to that purpose, but it is sufficient here to note the tendency, and state the undeniable fact. The highest scientific minds, in circumstances where there is no religious bias the other way, are certainly drawing more and more to some such theory of unbroken physical development; the undeviating tendency is to that sheer naturalism which finds its completest exponent in a godless HUMBOLDT.

But why should the religious world be afraid of it? This alarm is discreditable to its faith. It is very true, a man may hold to this continuous development and be an atheist, becaus Nature is his "one and all." He has nothing beside it, unless we except something he calls a god but which is, in fact, only a mathematical abstraction—the first term of an infinite series, containing the law of all the rest, and this first term only assumed as a logical convenience. But we, too, may believe in a development, if nothing in revelation forbids it; for on these high and ancient matters we can have no sure guide. There may be a continuity in Nature, an unbroken continuity (we are somewhat inclined to think there is) and yet a supernatural, not making leaps or breaks, but from time to time dropping into the unbroken stream a new power, when and where it pleases it. It may have made all of Nature a coming out of the first nature, or with a few occasional aids to her deliverances over and above the original store of forces given her; or it may have made in this way all but man, or have made even man's *physical* proceed from the common womb, and yet along with this have given to him another element that lifts him into the spiritual or supernatural world—makes him in a true sense supernatural—a sharer though finite, in the eternal, the immutable, the uncreated being.

This may be. Who shall dare to say it cannot; and, if so, we need not be much alarmed about the questions how much God put into nature originally, or how much comes out of her, or how far it is the old force, or how far it is assisted, or whether it embraces all in nature below man's natural, or whether, in some of the ranks below, there may not be also more or less of supernatural intervention, opposing or concurrent, continuous or by leaps.

In respect to man, it becomes no longer a physical but a metaphysical question. There are certain axioms that transcend all flowing physics. We know that there are such, as surely as we know anything. They belong to the higher world of immutable truth. One of these, although it may seem a very plain one, is, that that which is not in cannot come out. What is not in nature, no power or development can get out of nature. *Ex nihilo nihil*—Nothing can come from nothing Physically, we mean, of course; and we say the same thing when we say that *more canno come out of less*. But here is the point. Science can never successfully resist this development theory, because nature being a system of forces quantities, motions, relations, patent and concealed, we can never be certain that any one thing in nature may not be in any other thing,—yea, that any one thing, however great apparently, as quantity force, motion, &c., may not be in any other thing however small. We can never be certain of this scientifically or inductively. The highest force, as force, the highest organization regarded as varied motions of ever-varied forces, may lie latent in the lowest. The least matter may be developed into a universe. Rest is not inertia, but an equilibrium of forces, be they of the smallest or the mightiest strength. They can only be known or measured in their effects when this equilibrium is disturbed, and the resistless energy thereby unchained. There may be quiescent in a lump of earth, power enough to set in motion a system of worlds. Our science knows just enough here to show the infinity of its ignorance. There are suggestive facts lying very near us that reveal awful chasms of the unknown, descending, as it were, right beneath our feet—immeasurable powers that press us on, in their analogies, to the utmost conceivable bounds of any conceivable nature. From such analogies there is, scientifically, no escape. Induction starts them, but can assign no limit. We see quiescent in a few gallons of water, a force which, when its equilibrium has been disturbed by being placed in the proper conditions for such unchaining, carries along in rapid motion the railroad train with its hundreds and thousands of tons. The power was all in the *seemingly* powerless water. So is there in a few grains of dust that which may rend the rocks; and if it had no other vent, might cleave the globe; the power was all in that handful of inert earth. The same analogy pervades all life, as far as life is physical organization; that is, an arrangement of latent or patent forces. Thus regarded, the highest vegetation may be in the lowest; the highest animality may be in the lowest. Yea, so far as it is purely physical, the highest of the latter may be in the lowest of the former. Give nature latent forces enough, and time enough, and sequences enough and anything natural may be brought out of any other thing natural. If, therefore, man has no supernatural, as even some othodox theologians have lately said; that is, if man is wholly physical, then is it perfectly conceivable that the physical forces which constitute him, the germ of the physical motions which go to make up his chemical, animal, sensitive—in a word, all that enters into his physical life, may have been once dormant in the fungus. NEWTON, all that is physical in NEWTON, all that is sentient in him, all there is of thought in him that may be referred to physical organization,—in other words, NEWTON regarded as having nothing of the supernatural and divine, may have once been in the toad-stool. What is *in* may come *out*. Give it time enough, it may reach its maximum development of *outness*, and then return again in a sycle to its lowest state.

But is it *in?* That is the question. Is there *more* in the man than there was or can be in the monkey; more in the man, than there is or can be in the fungus? Then he could not have come out of the monkey, or the fungus. Science cannot settle this, because, as we have said, it is not a physical but a metaphysical question. Revelation, if we may trust it, may tell us something about it, and does so tell us. It says we were "made in the image of God," and must have, therefore, something above nature, something uncreated and eternal, something that could neither be developed out of nature, nor perish, nor disappear in any mutations of nature. A higher philosophy than the Baconian assures us of the same thing, and if our religious world will be philosophical at all, to that higher philosophy must it resort to escape the deluge of naturalism that seems so threatening. With this, and the revelation to which it forms so harmonious an accompaniment, the Church may bid defiance to the flood. They solve the problem which science and the inductive philosophy could never solve. They give to man that plus quantity, that higher something, which never was in nature, which never can be in nature, and which, therefore, never could come out of nature. They bring into their higher calculus that transcending element, which links the human to the supernatural, the uncreated, the eternal, the divine.

Let, then, this scientific tendency have its full work. Let it develop the natural humanity, if it pleases, out of the lower physical, the monkey, the reptile, the vegetable, the fungus, as low down as it chooses to go. All is safe if we only hold that man, along with the physical, has something more than the physical. Baconianism, if it would be truthful, must deny this. The philosophy which ignores intuitions, and ideas, and everything *à priori* in man, can make no real difference, no separation that may not be physically bridged, between him and the animals that seem to be below. He is only a higher *nature;* that is, there is more that is *out* in his development, but nothing that may not now lie latent in theirs; there is nothing in his understanding, his sensations, his perceptions, his generalizations of phenomena, his laws of pleasurable utility, that may not, by the release arising from some change of physical organization, come out of theirs.

But the Church has its revelation; it may, if it chooses, have the better philosophy, the higher, the more religious, the more ancient—yes, we will say it, notwithstanding the clamor about Pantheism and Germanism and Transcendentalism that some are ever making—the more orthodox philosophy. God may have built in any way he pleased the human physical, the human animal, out of the lower animal. He might have taken for this purpose from nature the lower life as well as the dead material. The Scripture represents it as having been made from the earth. We may interpret this as meaning a sudden or special making, separate from the flow of nature—and that would seem to be the fairest view of the passage—but we need have no bitter charge of heresy against the man who, firmly believing in the human spiritual, the human supernatural, the human divine, should interpret the words, *out of the earth*, as denoting a process, a causality, rather than the more material *ex quo*, and thus take it in that broad sense which seems warranted by other declarations of these wondrous chapters. In obedience to that Divine Word, "whose outgoings are of old, from the days of eternity," the water, it is said, brought forth the animal races, and this looks very much like a scheme or *cursus* of development. It is quite clear that the creation, even of man's physical, is represented as an agency special and separate from the others; but whether the words be *from the earth* or *from the waters*, why should there not be a similar latitude of interpretation? God *breathed* into him and he became a living soul," or "*breath* of life." In this account of his higher or divine birth, shall we take the words *breath* and *breathing* merely as denoting the atmosphere? If we cannot do this, why, in interpreting the other language of his material or physical origin, should we be confined to the soil of Eden as the mere matter of an outward plastic earthy formation? The Scriptures are our only guide in the great question of human origin. Where they say nothing we know nothing—where they say little we know but little—where they speak generally or obscurely, we only know obscurely. But let us remember that the subject is, of all others, ineffable and mysterious. Whilst, therefore, we attempt to interpret these ancient records honestly and reverently, let us avoid that narrowness so inconsistent with their acknowledged grandeur, both of thought and language. After the first great fiat, by which *all* matter, with all its properties of matter, (for we cannot conceive of matter without them,) was brought into being, all subsequent creations of every kind were but the organizing of existing materials. Every creationist, whether Biblical or scientific, supposes this. No one holds that the *matter* of the human body was a direct creation out of nothing, any more than that of the million varied animalculæ. If preëxistent matter, why then may not the broad expressions include also preëxistent properties, preëxistent forces; in a word, preëxistent physical organizations, more or less new, or more or less connected with the previous general stream of Nature, just as Divine wisdom willed or saw fit. In some way, as it pleased God, there was brought out of the earth—out of nature—that in which humanity proper had its earthly beginning, the *first man*, as the natural and spiritual representative of all his posterity. Whether *out of the earth* means working *with* a nature or *through* a nature, the process is equally consistent with a Divine, and even a supernatural agency.

But we need lay no great stress on this. Man is "of the earth earthy." So the Bible abundantly teaches. But he is something more. He is truly supernatural; he is truly Divine. Believing this, we need not be much concerned about the process or sources of his physical origin. It is the Divine image in the human which the current philosophy ignores, when it denies to this human any ideas of the infinite, the absolute, the uncaused, the unconditioned, and so, of the uncreated—when it denies to it, in short, any "intuitions," any *à priori* truth, any Eternal knowledge. On his earthly side, man is, indeed, akin to all below him. He cannot be too humble here. He may truly say to corruption, "thou art my father;" to the worm, "thou art my mother and my sister." But he is also higher than nature—he has a supernatural being, he partakes of the immutable Reason, he shares in the Eternal Light, he has a vision of the immortal ideas. "Being in honor he abode not." Though "made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor," he "became like the beasts that perish." But even in his fall the image is not destroyed. Had he become wholly nature, he had been wholly lost; there would have been nothing in him that could be saved. But Heaven stoops to raise him; the Eternal Word took our humanity into himself; he hath thereby raised to a higher sphere even our physical, and now may he who was divine by creation become, in a still nearer sense, divine by faith in a divine Redeemer.

While we hold to these glorious revelations, and the philosophy of the soul that is in such harmony with them, we need not be alarmed at any physical scheme of development. The trepidation produced by such works as the *Vestiges*, and this of DARWIN on the *Origin of Species*, is a sad evidence of something low and unspiritual in our philosophy. The work of McCOSH shows how urgent, in some minds, has been the necessity of something higher. Let the Church only hold truly to the human supernatural, and then let naturalism take its way, and do its best with its dim eyes in exploring the origin of man's physical and material organization. T. L.

CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Collected and Republished by THOMAS CARLYLE. 4 vols. 12mo. Boston: BROWN & TAGGARD. 1860.

This fine edition of the Essays of THOMAS CARLYLE will be be welcome to his numerous American readers, the unsightly double-column octavo hitherto in circulation being a most unworthy dress for this master of Criticism. Bibliograph could not desire a more elegant product of the typographic art than these sumptuous yet simple volumes from the Riverside press; and we might invoke for the publishers ample returns, not merely of moral credit, but of material cash.

It is certainly a notable circumstance that these fugitive review-articles, published many of them thirty-three years ago—statistically a whole generation—should find repeated republishment up to date, and a wide and widening circle of sympathetic readers.

It is simply a matter of specific gravity; they address no mere temporary interest, but our deeper apprehension, and so abide perennially with us, while many a "brilliant" leading article—cotemporary in the *Edinburgh* or *Fraser* with these papers, and far more blatant and brava'd, no doubt—has returned by specific levity to its native vapor and vacuity.

At the advent of CARLYLE, fellows in buckram held possession of the British Reviews. A base materialism, stifling all spirituality, had introduced the lowest standards of judgment and thought. Amid the universal cant of criticism broke forth the noble, natural voice of the Scotch seer—a call to sincerity, to a genuine and freer insight.

The direction his early essays took is noteworthy. In the process of his silent and solitary interior development, he had—by some elective affinity, we may figure it—been led to drink from the newly-opened German wells of poetry and philosophy. German men and German models, accordingly, were the themes of his first inspirations. Too much, however, must not be set by this circumstance—as if he were in any way servilely indebted to his Teutonic masters. Doubtless his thought would have come to equally fine issues, even had some other theme than German writers occupied his pen. But it was certainly an admirable conjunction that, in the utterance of his deepest convictions, he was at the same time enabled to bestow on the English mind the rich boon of an introduction to German genius, then unknown, or, what is worse, utterly *mis*-known. Contrast JEFFREY's imbecilities, in the *Edinburgh*, on the "Wilhelm Meister," with the tone of criticism now universal towards GOETHE, and you may form an estimate of *one* of our indebtednesses to THOMAS CARLYLE.

We read it all over in these volumes—his loving and laudatory introduction of RICHTER, and NOVALIS, and SCHILLER, and GOETHE to English acceptance and amity! It was certainly a new and noble style of judgment on literature which CARLYLE inaugurated—Criticism become creative, and seeking to reproduce, under new forms, the spiritual individuality of works and lives.

There is, one may surmise, much in these Essays that has quite lost its personal significance to CARLYLE—much which would now receive far other treatment at his hands. In the course of his spiritual growth he has long ago left far behind him the strongly pronounced metaphysical mood prominent in the earlier essays, and we venture to say he would now give a very different estimate of the vaporous lucrubrations of NOVALIS. But it is none the less desirable that these continue to be printed: for, if they have lost their personal import, they have a perennial popular import.

To us the most interesting feature in these Essays is the illustration they afford of the development of CARLYLE's individual intellect. They are, in fact, studies on that method of biographic composition which he has since carried to such illustrious perfections in his *French Revolution*, *Frederick*, &c.

It is as a writer of Lives that CARLYLE is supreme master and artist—without pattern and without peer. None but he has the gift of Biography. As the portraying of the human face is the highest use of the graphic art, so has CARLYLE shown the delineation of human life eligible to become the highest literary art. Where he learned the secret Heaven knows: there is nothing in all that we inherit of the antique, nothing that the modern has produced, that gives any hint of this prodigious faculty. He has certainly contributed new methods to the writing of Lives and Histories, and for generations to come no composition in this line can escape the influence of his wondrous revelations of style and treatment.

The source and spring of all this, of course, is his profound human sympathy, and deep insight into all the moods and manifestations of life. The faculty of love, of admiration, is the sign and measure of high souls. All great dramatic poets have it; and in CARLYLE that admirable Shakespearian sympathy—unsectarian and indulgent—is carried to its highest philosophic expression.

There is one aspect of CARLYLE's biographic method which of itself must ever powerfully influence this kind of composition. He first taught the significance of seizing individual traits—especially all such as are spontaneous, uncolored by whims or the will—as typical of the man. Through these suggestions and sallies of the spirit he enters to pluck out the heart of the mystery of purpose and passion. The mode in which he thus creates a life under the ribs of death is analogous to that divining power by which the philosophic anatomist reconstructs extinct and unknown types of organic life with no other aid than a fragment of bone—a faculty which opens up new spaces in man.

To his great art of character-painting he brings a style the most magnificently picturesque. Master of the subtle secrets of color, he has endowed literature with a series of characterizations colossal as the figures which, under the hand of ANGELO, started from the frescoes of the Vatican What a Rembrandt-like figure is that of the Abbot SAMSON! What a Dantesque gallery has he evoked in the *History of the French Revolution*—titanic shapes on a background of gloom and splendor!

"The last perfection of our faculties," says SCHILLER, "is that their activity, without ceasing to be sure and earnest, become *sport*." Through all CARLYLE's purposes runs this sportive disguise. *Sartor* is full of it, carrying the masquerade at times up to the wildest *bizarrerie* and burlesque. The masters of the expressive art have all understood how (as in "Hamlet," for example) the deepest purports of life can often best be painted on a background of mockery or of mirth.

This irony, edging every sentence, deepens at times to the richest vein of humor—witness the marvelous picture, painted on smoke-canvas, of the "Tabagie," in the second volume of the *Life of Frederick!*

In the *Sartor* he gives one the impression of hewing his way through a thicket of thought and imagery: there is here little definite painting—it is rather life in its *elements*, poured forth with royal opulence, in torrent and tempest.

The *French Revolution* is a play of Æschylus, where lower Fate and shapes of avenging gods—he the tragic chorus, meanwhile.

But amid all this ironic mockery of poor human nature, the deepest and purest love of humanity underlies it all. He despises much, but with placidity, and even a sort of celestial pity and love. A great tender nature reposes beneath his barbed and scornful speech: as in his native Scotland, amid the northern hills, where, in the bosom of volcanic rocks, rifted up from the nether fires, sleep mountain lochs, whose placid deeps reflect the serene and silent stars.

These volumes of Essays form the natural introduction to CARLYLE's works. All the qualities which distinguish him in his subsequent writings appear here, but subordinated—and, as some will say, without his later extravagances and affectations. And to that large class who can master neither the time nor attention required for an adequate appreciation of his great master-works, the Miscellanies will always present a superior value.

We defy the most careless or prejudiced reader to peruse these volumes without an impression of something splendid, wonderful and daring. It is impossible to help feeling the presence of this great, rich, luxuriant nature. The pages breatne an atmosphere warm and odorous as a tropic night. And there are floods of upper light and ether, too!

Like the physiognomy of the author, which precedes them, these Essays give an impression of a prodigious intellectual strength. Perhaps CARLYLE is characterized by the most absolutely *intense* intellectual and imaginative nature literature anywhere shows. What a study is that powerful style! What a robust discipline to all young men—shaming shams and imbecilities out of them!

Drawn near to him, as we look on his portrait presentment that fronts these volumes, we feel no disposition to repress a rising of tender affection when we think of all that he has done to cover modern life with beauty and majesty. Assuredly it is a mission full of sacredness and solemnity that has been given him—so deeply to touch all ardent and aspiring young men. How many have felt in their own experience what the dying STERLING penned, in lines writ as in star-fire and immortal tears: "Towards me it is still more true than towards England, that no man has been and done like You!"

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

—Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, late the pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., was a marked example of that class of clergymen who have a quiet vein of humor in their composition, and who win their way to the affections of their people by a happy union of talent and large-heartedness. A brief memorial of his life and services, with the sermon preached at his funeral by Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD, has just been published by M. W. DODD. It will be welcome to very many persons. An excellent portrait of Dr. ROWLAND is prefixed to the volume.

—DICKENS' *Short Stories*, thirty-one in number, have been published in one volume by T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia, uniform with the editions of the works of the same author previously published. Mr. PETERSON announces twenty-nine different editions of DICKENS, ranging from the cheap pamphlet copy to the illustrated octavo. It will be the public's own fault if it fails to become intimately acquainted with the great novelist.

—SHELDON & Co. publish a new religious novel, entitled *Mary Bunyan, the Dreamer's Blind Daughter;* a fiction founded on the history of JOHN BUNYAN's family, and intended to portray the effects of religious persecution. As a general rule, the novel of the religious school is not lively. The author, SALLIE ROCHESTER FORD, has made the most of her subject in this volume.

—The first volume of *The Pulpit and Rostrum*, comprising full reports of the speeches delivered at the Humboldt Commemoration, the addresses at the Inauguration of the Statue of WASHINGTON, Mr. EVERETT's Eulogy on WASHINGTON IRVING, Sermons by Dr. WM. ADAMS, Mr. MILBURN, Mr. NOTT, and others, is published by H. H. LLOYD & Co., No. 25 Howard-street.

—D. & J. SADLIER issue a *History of the Missions in Japan and Paraguay*, by CECILIA MARY CADDELL. The book is a record of Catholic missionary enterprise very well compiled. The larger part of the volume, relating to the history of the Jesuit missions in Japan, is a comprehensive summary of early efforts to penetrate that isolated region.

—A series of stereoscopic views of California scenery is issued by E. ANTHONY, Broadway. The Yo-Semite Falls, the great trees, the towns, public buildings, private residences, and scenes in the mountains, are included in this collection; the variety and beauty of the pictures being very noticeable.

—The APPLETONS have just published the fourteenth volume of BENTON's *Abridgement of the Debates of Congress*. This volume comprises the period between 1839 and 1843.

—The last monthly part of CHAMBERS' *Edinburgh Journal*, original edition, has been sent us by C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

—*Stories of Rainbow and Lucky*, by JACOB ABBOTT, a cheerful little book for children, is published by the HARPERS.

POLITICAL.

THE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY.

"Honest Old Abe" in His Native State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 26, 1860.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, personally, is spoken well of by all. As an individual, he is liked for his honesty and sincerity, his democratic habits and manners, and his Henry Clay type of character. A Kentuckian from Nelson County tells me that Lincoln stock in his vicinity is first-rate, and that the old farmers who knew and loved ABE's father, and remember ABE when an infant and a poor orphan boy, talk as if they have half a notion to vote for the worthy and now so distinguished man. Though biographers say he was born in Hardin, the Nelson folks, whose county adjoins Hardin and Washington, insist he first saw the light of day from the top of "Possum Ridge," in Washington, near the Washington and Nelson border line; and Washingtonians confirm it. I don't know who is correct. It may be the honor of ABE LINCOLN's birth-place will, after a while, be as much disputed by some counties of Kentucky as is that of Gen. JACKSON's by some States of our Union.

Politically, the Republican nominee finds more favor here than would have Gov. SEWARD. Mr. LINCOLN has no such Southern prejudice to encounter, and the Southern mind can be more easily reconciled to his election. He is comparatively new and unheard of. His prominent public record of two or three months is all they catch up, and so "Anti-"Squatter-sovereign" is it, that many Southerners are, or have been in this respect, rather pleased with it. They have often asserted that the Douglas doctrine which he fought in the Summer of 1858 is more hostile to Slavery than his own; and they manifestly would have rejoiced over Mr. DOUGLAS' defeat. Besides, on State Rights and the Fugitive Slave Law, they have considered him as sound as even Gov. CORWIN.

Still, all our party leaders, though they concede Mr. LINCOLN's nomination to be a "triumph of Republican conservatism," and know this is the popular impression South, are trying to make our people believe that, after all, he is as much of an "irrepressible radical" as the devoted WM. H. SEWARD. The Republican Party has just seemingly stooped a little, only the sooner to conquer and the more to aggress.

Our "Bell-wethers," while they call LINCOLN a most genial and estimable man, vow he is, politically, "the Abolition demon masked," "SEWARD in disguise;" in truth, a more downright and thorough-going Republican, who in power would wield, with remorseless hate and energy, "the flaming brand of the Wilmot proviso." He and HAMLIN are far more obnoxious than FREMONT and DAYTON. Their sectional aggression would be most determined, devilish and deadly. They are the representatives of a party whose life and breath and being is Slavery agitation. The Republicans' "overdose of Slavery" in 1860 is as nauseous and poisonous as in 1856. Their candidates' success would probably destroy the nation's repose for all time. The Chicago ticket is, anyhow, available and hard to beat. DOUGLAS and STEPHENS, too, are likely to be in the field. If BELL and EVERETT are to carry Kentucky by ten thousand majority, and Tennessee and Maryland by the same, and to overcome the like majorities predicted by TRUMBULL and LANE for Illinois and Indiana, the slumbering conservative strength in those States must come forth, shake off its lethargy, and show to the world its resources and its might.

The "Bucks" are "taken back" at so "formidable" a nomination. The "unterrified" shiver in their shoes. They are almost dumb. They see the handwriting on the wall. Their days and nights of feasting and preying on the public treasure are numbered. In their trepidation they appear slightly demented. At one breath, they mumble it that the Chicago Platform is most clearly Abolition—as outspoken against Slavery as can be. At another, that it carefully ignores the distinctive principles of the party, is wonderfully deficient in the enunciation of the known and time-honored principles of the Radical Abolitionists, and is designed to deceive and mislead the people. As for ABE LINCOLN, why he's nobody—no statesman, no party leader, with no political experience or intelligence, and no strength at all in the Middle and Northeastern States. Put up Mr. GUTHRIE, and he will defeat LINCOLN by an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York. The Sewardites' embodiment has been sacrificed and slaughtered—their hearts are and will remain in the grave with Cæsar. The Ex-Secretary will now stride over the Empire State like a Colossus. But yet, Mr. LINCOLN may be somebody—it is best to look out and not be too confident. His doctrines are as intensely Abolition as SEWARD's, as subtle and dangerous as DOUGLAS'. His nomination is the strongest possible. It will unite the forces of SEWARD and BATES. If the Democracy put up DOUGLAS, LINCOLN will swell the 4,000 popular majority in Illinois which he got in 1858, and will in all probability be elected President—though his success will dissolve the Union and inaugurate civil war. To avert this, a judicious nomination must be made at Baltimore—the right man must be selected, and he is JAMES GUTHRIE.

"The Little Rebel's Gang," too, have their doubts and fears. They keep their eyes open to the breakers and the whirlpools. They don't agree with the Washington *States* that the Chicago ticket is so weak that the Baltimore Democratic nominees will have little to contend with, and in fact their election may be regarded as certain; nor with the over-zealous Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that Mr. DOUGLAS could carry every Free State save Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine. But they do coincide with FORNEY's *Press*, that if DOUGLAS be rejected at Baltimore, LINCOLN will sweep Illinois, Indiana and the whole Northwest, and his election will be a foregone conclusion. Like their leader, they avow that Mr. LINCOLN will carry Illinois, against any other candidate, by 20,000. He is Mr. SEWARD's superior in ability, as well as availability, and has the qualities which take with the masses. Moreover, many North look on him as more conservative, and less objectionable to the South on account of his Kentucky blood and his antecedents—or his lack of them. But he has, indeed, already shown himself as radical as SEWARD, and, as President, would be more dangerous, for he would be less politic, and more ardent and venturesome. The conservative feeling in the North can be enlisted for the Democratic Party if they nominate DOUGLAS—not otherwise. He is their only hope—and, even under his banner, they will have to struggle.

My Republican friends declare there is no doubt of LINCOLN's and HAMLIN's success. They are the rising suns. Every omen is auspicious, and the gods smile upon them. The "National Democracy" are hopelessly split up—their fate is sealed, their account closed, their career ended. As for the Southern Opposition, all they can do is to win several Southern States, to damn the foul Administration and its fire-eating leaders, and prepare the Southern mind for that inevitable event—the election of a Republican President and Vice-President on the 5th of November next.

PONTIAC.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR PUTNAM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FREDONIA, Thursday, May 31.

Last night the Republicans of this town held a meeting to ratify the Chicago nominations. Several hundred persons were in attendance, a number quite unusually large for evening meetings in this locality. Hon. EMERY F. WARREN, President of the Pomfret Republican Club, presided; and addresses were made by Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, GEORGE BARKER, Esq., W. McKINSTRY, Esq., and others of this village and Dunkirk.

A deputation from the Dunkirk Wide Awake Club, numbering about three hundred, was in attendance, whose fine appearance in the uniform of the Club, and with their lamps "trimmed and burning," added no little interest to the occasion.

Mr. PUTNAM, at the commencement of his address, announced that he was fresh from the ranks of the American Party, where, with the many able and patriotic men it contained, he had battled for the past six years against the corrupt administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, ardently desiring, with the many true men of that party, North and South, that modern Democracy should be driven from power, and the administration of the Government restored to the true democratic basis established by the fathers of the Republic. He had anxiously desired, since the last Presidential election, a consolidation of the American and Republican Parties in this State, as they were consolidated in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, believing that they were battling mainly for the same measures and governmental policy, and for that end he had labored, at Syracuse and other places; but other counsels had prevailed, and he had continued to act with that organization until the present time. This was the first time he had ever participated in a Republican meeting. In cutting loose from the American Party, he wished to cast no insinuations upon those who still adhered to it. He believed that they were still men of noble impulses, and actuated by high and patriotic considerations. For the nominees of the late Baltimore Convention he entertained the highest respect. He believed they were true and noble men, and worthy of the high places for which they were nominated. But he saw no chance for them to carry the Northern States, and his only hope in beating the Democratic Party, and thereby promoting the interests of the country, was in a union with the Republicans upon the Chicago platform and nominees.

Mr. PUTNAM paid a brief and fitting eulogy to Gov. SEWARD, whose nomination at Chicago was so much desired by the Republicans of this and other States. He knew him to be a man of eminent ability, of very great culture, a statesman true and sincere in his devotion to his country and to human rights, and every way worthy of the high appreciation in which he is held, and of the highest station in the gift of a free people. At the mention of Gov. SEWARD's name, the applause was great, and continued for several minutes, which was only another indication of the strong hold which he has upon the popular heart.

The speaker regarded "hero worship" as a worthy trait of our character. He could sincerely sympathize with those who were now saddened by the failure of the Chicago Convention to put in nomination their cherished statesman, for he remembered the time when the Whig party nominated Gen. TAYLOR, and when he went down to Ashland to mingle his respects with others at the burial of HENRY CLAY.

He believed LINCOLN and HAMLIN possessed the Jeffersonian qualifications for office, and expressed strong confidence of their election. For them and the platform of principles put forth at Chicago, he should labor till the close of the campaign, and hoped all others of the American party would do likewise.

Mr. BARKER, on taking the stand, announced that he was also, "a live Hindoo," then enrolled for the first time in the Republican ranks. He had acted with the American party so long as he believed his labors there could be effectual; and, although entertaining the highest respect for the Baltimore nominees, he yet thought the only way to overthrow the party now in power at the Federal Capital, which every true patriot desired, was by a union of Americans with Republicans upon the Chicago Platform and nominees; and henceforth, till the close of the polls on the 6th day of November next, he pledged his labors for the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

The meeting was quite enthusiastic. Two Brass Bands in attendance discoursed alternately, at intervals, excellent music. A Committee reported a series of resolutions, indorsing the platform of principles enunciated at Chicago, and the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, which were unanimously adopted.

One speaker, at the close of his remarks, proposed in substance the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we utterly and totally discountenance and condemn the despicable and mercenary course pursued in the last session of our State Legislature by WALTER L. SESSIONS, Senator from this district, and invite him to leave the Republican Party.

In this vicinity great disappointment prevails, in consequence of the defeat of Gov. SEWARD. But all are disposed to bow to the decision of the Convention, believing that the great mass of the delegates who opposed Mr. SEWARD's nomination did so honestly, fearing that he could not carry certain States, no matter what damnable motives may have actuated HORACE GREELEY.

WHERE SHALL THE SECEDERS GO?

SPEECH OF HON. W. L. YANCEY.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY is stumping Alabama, endeavoring to keep up the courage of those disposed to support the seceders from the Charleston Convention. A few days ago he made a speech at Marion, of which the following is the conclusion:

"I have seen an address put forth by nineteen Southern Congressmen, holding forth a hope that the Baltimore Convention may reconsider its present Platform, and yield to the demand of the Democracy a correct Platform, and advising the seceding delegates to return to Baltimore. I greatly respect the gentlemen who signed this call. But it is clear that this plan cannot be accepted by Alabama. The delegates to Charleston were instructed to retire from that Convention, in the event the principle of protection by all the departments of the General Government was voted down, and in that event, a Convention of the Democracy was to be called "to consider what was best to be done;" consequently, the trust committed to the delegates to represent the party has reverted back to the Democracy. They have no authority to reënter the Baltimore Convention. The State Convention has been called, and will assemble, and will "consider what is best to be done." It is a question, then, for that body to solve—ought it to send another delegation to Baltimore? Let us consider the state of things there. A Squatter Sovereignty platform has been adopted. Mr. DOUGLAS, in his late speech, claims it to be all he has asked, and all that he wants, and has proven that, in its adoption, the demands of Alabama were rejected. Now Alabama has declared that this principle, thus rejected, was a "*cardinal principle*," was "a vital constitutional principle," that those in the National Democracy who refused to acknowledge it, were not good Democrats—and "and that it was our unalterable determination neither to recognize as Democrats, or to hold fellowship or communion with those who attempt to denationalize the South and its institutions, by restrictions upon its citizens and those institutions, calculated to array one section in feeling and sentiment against the other; and that we hold the same to be treason to party faith, and to the perpetuity of the Union of these States." Unless the Baltimore Convention shall first reconsider its platform, or propose to do it, and thus open up that question again for deliberation and consultation, or unless good assurances are given, by some who can assure with some degree of authority that this will be done, I cannot well see how the Alabama Democracy can send to it another set of delegates.

If the Democracy has been right on these principles for thirteen years past, then consistency to truth and dignity requires it to remain right now. To return to that Convention, and to participate in a discreditable scramble of attempting to nominate a candidate upon that Squatter Sovereignty platform—or, if you will, even to nominate upon it an anti-Squatter Sovereignty man—will be, indeed, lowering the position of the gallant Alabama Democracy. For one I cannot advise it. But should the olive branch be extended to us, by a rescinding of the whole platform proceedings, or by some reasonable authoritative offering again to open up the consideration of that question, out of respect to the opinions of our Congressional friends, and of some delegates of the Cotton States, and as evincing a sincere desire to harmonize the South on every step to be now taken, I think it might be well for the Convention to give its delegates to Richmond full power to attend any Convention whose action, in their judgment, would be most likely to promote the interests and the harmony of the South on the great principle of protection to our rights. If, then, the Richmond Convention should deem it advisable to suspend action for a week or more, and the Baltimore Convention shall rescind its platform, or if it shall be proposed to reopen that matter in that body, your delegation might see in such proposal sufficient reason to induce them to attend at Baltimore, under direction of the State Convention; and, if admitted, to participate in framing a better platform and making a fit nomination. If, however, the Baltimore Convention should refuse to do this, then the safety, as well as honor of the South, will demand that the Richmond Convention shall place before the country such a ticket as will enable the friends of the Convention everywhere to rally to its support.

In such a contest, with Abolitionism and Squatter Sovereignty, I have no doubt that there would be a failure to elect by the people, and the Richmond nominee would be presented in the House of Representatives in Congress as the second highest candidate—and that he would be chosen as President by that body; or, in event of failure to do this, that under the provisions of the Constitution the Southern States should prevent an election by the House, and thus leave it to the Senate to choose a President.

The nominee of the Richmond Convention, made under such circumstances, would in fact be the nominee of the Democracy. I deny that the Baltimore Convention, as now constituted, represents the Democracy of the Union. Democracy is a principle of Government. It was inaugurated by JEFFERSON. Its principle is the basis of the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, to wit: The equality of the States, and of the people thereof, in the Union, and the reserved rights of the States. That great pivot principle of the Democratic creed has been violated by the Squatter Sovereignty principle of the platform adopted by the Charleston Convention, a principle which places the Constitutional rights of the Slave States and of the citizens thereof moving into a Territory at the mercy of a numerical majority of Anti-Slavery men. That platform, too, on which that Convention asks the Democratic masses of the Democratic States to stand, is one which the representatives of the Democratic masses of every Democratic State had rejected.

If Democracy, therefore, is a great principle—if its leading idea is equality of the States, and equality of the people of the States—and if the platform adopted was voted against by every Democratic State as a violation of that principle, I ask by what process of reasoning can such a Convention be considered as a just and fair representative of the Democracy of the Union, especially when it is opposed by a Convention of Democratic States, embodied upon the sound Jeffersonian Democratic principle of the equal rights of the States, the equal rights of the people of each State, and protection to those rights by each and every department of the Government?

Fellow-citizens, ours is a noble position, based upon the Constitution—recognized as such by oft-repeated declarations of the Democracy—sustained by the reasoning of its ancient leaders—proposing aggression upon no one—determined to submit to wrong from no one.

Upon this issue we can rejoice in victory, for it will be justly and honorably obtained; or, if events bring us defeat, we shall be devoid of shame, because we will have deserved success.

ANOTHER SECESSIONIST MANIFESTO.

A LETTER FROM HON. R. BARNWELL RHETT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, May 10, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me, in the first place, whether I "will support the policy of the State Rights Party going into the Columbia and Richmond Conventions;" and, in the second place, "upon what grounds I think such a policy may be supported."

I think that the whole State ought to go into these Conventions; and I will assign very briefly the reasons which it appears to me support such a policy.

We stand now very much in the same position we stood in 1850. The contest then was concerning the rights of the South in *one* Territory—California. The contest now is concerning the rights of the South in all our Territories, owned or to be owned in all time to come. A Convention—the Nashville Convention—was recommended by the Democratic Party of *one* Southern State—Mississippi—for the vindication of the rights of the South in a Territory. The Richmond Convention is recommended by the Democratic Party of *eight* Southern States for the vindication of our rights in *all* our Territories. If we went into the former, why not go into the latter? As I did all in my power to bring the Southern States together at Nashville, and to induce them to act together for the vindication of their rights, consistency requires of me the same course now. I waive—I abandon no right of the State, by this policy. The extreme remedy of State interposition is not consistent with efforts to obtain the co-action of the Southern States to maintain their rights. I am in the old path, it seems to me, and I mean to continue to tread it.

But you say, "Have we not heretofore opposed National Party Conventions, and is not the Richmond Convention a National Party Convention?" I answer, No! A National Party Convention is the Convention of a party which is based on *national principles; that is, principles common to all portions of the United States.* The Richmond Convention is not such a Convention. Its declared principles are not *national*, for not a single Northern State has dared to avow them. It is a sectional Convention, called by one section of the Union, to support rights and interests belonging to one section of Union, and acknowledged but by one section of the Union. It arises out of the *debris* of the one great National Party in the Union—the Democratic Party—and is intended to counteract its policy. It is true, that all those of the Democratic Party in the United States, who agree with the Platform the eight Southern States lay down, as their criterion of party affiliation, are invited to attend the Richmond Convention. This is certainly an objectionable feature in the Convention; but it does not alter its character as a Southern Convention, to support Southern rights and interests. The Black Republicans invite all in the United States who agree with them in their abolition designs, to join with them in their Convention at Chicago. Suppose delegates should go into that Convention (as they will) from Southern States, would that disrobe it of its sectional character? Certainly not. Nor will the fact that from a few or many States in the North delegates may attend the Richmond Convention, change its character as a sectional Convention. Nor does that other fact, that we claim that our rights are supported by the Constitution alter the matter, for this is denied by a sectionalized North.

But again you say, that "We of the South might be overwhelmed by our Northern associates in the Richmond Convention, who may paralyze our action, or dictate a course injurious to our rights and principles." This may be done; but it will be fraudulently done. Northern delegates will come into the Richmond Convention to support the rights of the South, previously laid down. If, instead of doing this, they use their power to thrust them aside, or to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who do not represent them, they act a part of dishonesty—they perpetrate a fraud. Such apprehensions might be a good cause for caution in selecting proper men to represent us at Richmond, but they afford no good cause for not going into the Convention. The fear of being cheated does not deter men from endeavoring to enforce their rights. Because there is a never-ending proneness to evil, that is no reason we should not strive to promote good.

Again, you say, that "it will be useless—it will come to nothing." Here again you may be right. The Nashville Convention failed in the object it contemplated; but were we not right in going into it? I think we were. I would have gone into it, if I had foreseen the whole sequel of its termination. And so now, I support the Richmond Convention, having no spirit of prophesy to foretell its issues, but being prepared to meet them, whatever they may be. You should remember, that out of failures arise that final success which crowns nations with deliverance and liberty.

Whether you will agree with me in the conclusions to which I have arrived, I do not know, but I trust you will do me the justice to acknowledge that, wise or unwise, I am not wandering from the path of consistency, and

Remain, my dear Sir, yours most truly,
R. B. RHETT.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, has written a letter reviewing at great length the Slavery question. He thinks that there is no existing cause to justify a dissolution of the Union; that Congress has done nothing of which the South should complain, and that the Northern Democracy show every disposition to be faithful to their Southern allies. As regards the secession at Charleston, Gov. JOHNSON says:

"I have no words of censure for those who differ from me—nor sentence of condemnation to pronounce upon those of the Georgia delegation who seceded from the Charleston Convention—nor malediction against any who felt it to be their duty to follow the lead of Alabama. They were animated by patriotism and a burning zeal for the rights of the South. I think they erred in their conception of our true position and the policy which it indicates, but their error challenges my respect, because it was on the side of our own hearthstone.

There is no difference of sentiment in the South, as to the object we wish to accomplish: *we desire safety in the Union, if possible.* Our divisions are in relation to the best means to effect our object. If we can harmonize upon such as are reasonable and conservative, we may succeed—without it we cannot. Let us, then, as a point of primary importance, cultivate the spirit of tolerance, and eschew everything which tends to divide the South. Hence I am animated by no feeling of discord, when I venture the opinion that we should have a Democratic State Convention immediately, to settle the policy of the party, in the existing emergency—not to condemn nor censure anybody, but to consider the Presidential question calmly and dispassionately, and decide whether or not we will adhere to the National Democracy and upon what terms. That Convention may return the same delegates, or appoint others, with definite instructions, or ratify the action of the seceders. But as it is important to preserve the integrity of the National Democratic Party, we ought to be represented in the adjourned meeting at Baltimore. The political elements are in confusion; the country is in peril; all our surroundings call for calmness and wisdom in council, prudence and firmness in action—the guidance of high, comprehensive and disinterested statesmanship. The defeat of the National Democracy will be the triumph of SEWARD and his myrmidons. Let us save the former, if we can, as the best means to destroy the other. The experiment is worthy to be made—and if made in a fraternal spirit I cherish an abiding hope that the storm will subside and the old ship of National Democracy, gliding upon quiet waters and under flowing sails, will ride proudly into port, with the flag of victory streaming from her mast-head. Respectfully, your obedient
Servant and fellow-citizen,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.
Messrs. ROBERT COLLINS and others, Macon, Ga.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION.

HON. C. C. CLAY SUSTAINS THE SECEDERS.

Hon. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, has written a long letter reviewing the political life of Judge DOUGLAS, and his fitness for the Presidency. He concludes as follows:

Shall the Democracy of Alabama accept a Squatter-Sovereignty or Free-Soil (for they are synonomous) platform and candidate, such as Michigan and Vermont may dictate? If not, they should prevent this unauthorized, irregular, and heterogeneous Convention at Selma or Montgomery from usurping the power to misrepresent them, by directing the Delegates of the Democratic Party assembled in Convention at Montgomery, according to usage, and by authority, to send the same Delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore, with instructions to suspend action, at the former place, until the Convention at the latter shall have adjourned, and to assert, at both places, the principles of the platform of the Southern and Pacific States at Charleston. If the Baltimore Convention reject the regular and real Democratic delegates from Montgomery, and admit the disorganizing and spurious delegates from the Selma or Montgomery Convention, it will plainly indicate the purpose of the Northern majority to subdue the South to its will, regardless of her rights, will demoralize the body, and drive from it all the true friends of the South. If it admit the regular delegates, chosen according to our party usage, I think they will be able to obtain a recognition of our rights, in both the platform and the candidate. If the Northern majority persist in refusing both, the delegates of the Southern States may then at last be brought to stand together in defence of their constitutional rights, and will be sustained by the Pacific States, and, I think, by both Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

I would make no concession of principle, but I would mortify my pride, if necessary, by making another appeal to "the sober second thought" of our Northern allies, to accord us that universal right of the citizens of all, even partially free Governments, now enjoyed by our Northern brethren without stint or denial—protection of our property by our common Government.

Were I a member of the Montgomery Convention, I would show my confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and ability of such of the late delegates to Charleston as still stand by the State, the South, and the Democratic Party and its usages in Alabama, by renewing their commissions as delegates to the Richmond and Baltimore Conventions. Such a course would not only defeat the efforts to misrepresent the party at the latter place, but would go far towards disabusing the public mind of the false impression which Mr. DOUGLAS and his supporters are striving to make, that the seceding delegates at Charleston and those who sustain them are disunionists, and their withdrawal made for the purpose of effecting a dissolution of the Union. His followers have borrowed this battle-cry of Union, and denunciation as disunionists of those who love not the Union less but the Constitution and State rights more than they do, from the Black Republicans, who have made it a plank in their platform, and who pronounce all Southern men disunionists who stand upon even the Georgia Platform of 1850, and would resist the abolition of Slavery in this District, or the Territories, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, &c., &c. If the Southern people can be terrified and driven by this false and delusive cry—like irrational beasts to the slaughter—to forswear their faith, yield their rights and abandon their own delegates in Convention, their own Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have dared to claim what no just Government would refuse, then is the South doomed to worse shame, subjugation and vassalage than Ireland or Hungary now endures.

In conclusion, I hope the delegates to Charleston from Alabama will be sustained, that the principles of the Southern and Pacific States' platform will be maintained, and that the rights and honor of the State will be preserved by the Democracy of the State, both in their primary meetings and in the Convention to be assembled at Montgomery.

To save the time and labor necessary to reply severally to many such letters as yours, I shall publish this answer. I am, respectfully, your friend,
C. C. CLAY, JR.
E. A. O'NEAL, Esq., Florence, Ala.

HON. ROBERT TOOMBS ADVISES THE SENDING OF DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 5th inst. was duly received, and would have been before replied to but for the fact that I have signed an address containing my opinions somewhat at large upon the questions which you have submitted to me, and which address I expected would have been published before this time; that having been delayed, in the mean time I thought it best to give you a brief reply.

I have looked with interest, but without apprehension, upon the proceedings as unmistakable evidence of the steady advance of sound constitutional principles. Perhaps the time may not have come for the attainment of the full measure of our constitutional rights; it may not have been prudent on the part of the representatives of seventeen States to have sanctioned and presented as much truth on the Slavery issue as is contained in what is commonly called the majority platform, but when it was thus sanctioned, approved and presented to the Convention, it was well to stand by and defend it, especially against the platform of the minority. The seceding delegates did this with manly firmness, and I approve their action. From the best information I have been able to obtain, I believe the majority platform was not only acceptable to a majority of the States, but also to a majority of the delegates, if their votes could have been taken *per capita*. If this be so, it ought not to have been defeated, either by accident, want of foresight or contrivance.

It is asserted that the Democratic Party hitherto have affirmed the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery, both in the States and Territories; but none pretend that it has ever asserted the right of intervention *against Slavery* by the settlers upon the public domain either before or after a Territorial Government has been granted to them by Congress. But this is in truth the real doctrine held by the minority. They desire to interpolate the party creed with it—to make it its rule of action. We cannot hide this great fact by simply shutting our own eyes. The friends of this political opinion have defended it with ability and zeal, have tendered us the issue and demand its acceptance; it can no longer be avoided, either with safety or honor. *I accept it, and will give it the same determined opposition with which I have ever met it, whenever and wherever presented.*

After the seceding delegates left the Convention, it is understood a proposition was made by the delegates from New-York to the delegates from some of the Southern States who did not secede which might lead to a satisfactory adjustment of these differences. Under this new state of facts, occurring after the secession, and perhaps in consequence thereof, in my opinion the seceding delegates ought to meet with the Convention at Baltimore, and endeavor to obtain such an adjustment. This is due to the altered state of facts, to the magnitude of the consequences involved in the struggle; due to their confederates who agreed with them in principle, but who did not secede. If they should then fail, they at least may expect to secure the coöperation of the delegates of other Democratic States in such further measures as they may deem necessary for the maintenance of the just and constitutional rights of their constituents.

This course requires no sacrifice of principle. The proposed Richmond Convention, if it shall be found necessary to hold it, can be held after, as well as before the Baltimore Convention, and, I think, with clearer lights for its guidance. If this policy shall meet with any considerable opposition in Georgia, I would suggest that a Convention of the party be called by the proper authority, that they may take immediate action on the subject. *For myself, no party or other necessity can ever induce me to give my assent to any declaration of principles which affirms or admits, directly or by necessary implication, that there is any rightful power* ANYWHERE *to exclude slave property from any portion of the public domain,* (open for settlement to others,) *except within the limits of the sovereign State, and by her authority.* This plain principle of equality and even-handed justice should not be bartered away, or even put in jeopardy, for the sake of party harmony or party success. *I will be no party to such a compact.* It is always true wisdom and statesmanship to adopt the best attainable measure, under all the circumstances of each case, tending to protect, to strengthen, or to advance the policy sought to be established. Truth is often slaughtered in the house, and by the hands of its own friends, by a struggle for that which is impossible to-day, but which may easily be accomplished to-morrow. It is sometimes wise to accept a part of our just rights, if we can have the residue unimpaired and uncompromitted by the partial instalment; but nothing can justify a voluntary surrender of principles indispensable to the safety and honor of the State. It is true, we are surrounded with danger; but I do not concur in the opion that the danger to the Union is even one of our greatest perils. *Our greatest danger to-day is that the Union will survive the Constitution.* The great body of your enemies in the North, who hate the Constitution, and daily trample it under their feet, profess an ardent attachment to the Union; and, I doubt not, feel such attachment for a Union unrestrained by the Constitution. Do not mistake your real danger—it is great. Look to the preservation of your rights. The Union has more friends than you have, and will last at least as long as its continuance will be compatible with your safety.

I am, very truly, your friend and fellow-citizen,
R. TOOMBS.
To Messrs. ROBERT COLLINS, JOHN J. GRESHAM, and others.

The State Republican Committee of Michigan has issued an address. It alludes to the substitution of LINCOLN for SEWARD, who was the first choice of the Republicans of the State. "For once," it says, "the Republican masses hoped that the success of a great party, and of the great man of the party and the nation, were to be mutually consistent with each other. But it was not so to be. The man of the age has been compelled to forbear, for a time, his personal triumph so nobly earned, that his country may surely be saved from the corrupt Administration that now disgraces her at home and abroad." Organization is called for, to redeem the pledge of 25,000 Republican majority given for Michigan by the Delegates at Chicago.

Improvements in Central Park.

INTERESTING RECOMMENDATIONS OF MR. OLMSTEAD.

Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, on his return from his late European tour, prepared the following interesting report for the use of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. His recommendations are rapidly being carried out:

REPORT OF MR. OLMSTEAD.

During the last Summer, from the first of June to the time at which I left the Park, on proceeding to Europe, there were ordinarily about 1,000 visitors a day upon the Ramble. But on Saturdays there were generally 7,000, and on Sundays 12,000. A similar variation has occurred during the Winter, except that the number of visitors on Saturdays has been larger. On Christmas and New-Years holidays there were, probably, 100,000; at other times, when ice and weather were unusually inviting, twenty to thirty thousand. Of the ordinary Summer visitors, I believe that one half have been from out of town; fully that proportion, on an average, both ordinarily and on holidays, come to the Park, not merely for a walk or a drive, but to remain several hours, as to a spectacle or entertainment; many come to spend a half day, and, even before any accommodations or conveniences for resting had been provided, families and parties of visitors from the South or West came supplied with baskets of food and drink to spend the day. This custom is a growing one. The usages of foreign parks and gardens confirm the judgment to which a short experience upon the Central Park has led. In the Bois de Boulogne there are six restaurants, or cafes, or cafés restaurant, besides extensive provision for refreshments within the Pré Catalan. There are several on the Champ Elysées, and one in the garden of the Tuileries, within 200 feet of the Palace. There is one or more in the Luxembourgh gardens. I found one newly erected in the Bois de Vincennes, and a large restaurant and several booths for the sale of cakes and confectionery, in the grand Allée of the Park of St. Cloud. There is a large restaurant opening upon the Park of Versailles, and cakes and lemonade are sold on the terrace before the Palace. There are, probably, fifty publicans licensed to provide refreshments at the Prater, of Vienna, and there are numerous excellent cafés on the interior promenade of the city. There are houses of entertainment on the public grounds of Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, and of every large town I have visited in Germany. There is a large restaurant on the Royal Park, and one within the Botanic Garden of Brussels. BAYARD TAYLOR notices the cafes of the rural promenades of St. Petersburg. The English are hearty and regular eaters and drinkers, and incline less than any other people to light refreshments, or to meals *al-fresco*. Hyde Park has, nevertheless, a café, which is rented by GUNTHER, the famous confectioner, and is more in the Parisian style than anything else in London. There is a cottage for the sale of refreshments in the middle of Regent's Park, two in the Zoological Garden, and one in the Botanic Garden of the same park. Refreshments are also sold on Primrose Hill, and at each of the gate-lodges of both Regent's and Hyde Park. The half completed park of Battersea is already provided with a large iron portable house, which supplies refreshments to visitors. Tea, coffee, and cakes are sold in tents on the Victoria Park, and I presume here are permanent establishments for refreshments, but if so, they escaped my notice. The arrangements for refreshments at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were by far the most complete that I saw, being adapted to meet the wants of a great variety of people, and of crowds varying from a few hundred to two hundred thousand, which number visited the grounds on the 24th of June, 1859, nearly all of them taking refreshments; wines and liquors not being prohibited. Nevertheless, the Secretary informed me, so little was the disorder, that not a pound's damage was done either by accident or maliciously. I believe Americans are naturally inclined to light and irregular, but unstimulating refreshments, not only more than the English, but more than any continental European people, except perhaps the Italian, while a much greater proportion of the population is able to indulge their inclination in the use of ices and cold drinks than that of Italy. There are now many more places at which refreshments may be obtained in New-York, than in any European city of its size. The difference in this respect with London, and the corresponding difference in the habits of the people, has been noticed as the most obvious contrast in the eyes of a new comer, by one of the most observant of recent English travelers.

A plan for the building proposed for Central Park accompanies this report. In a building of this sort there may be several departments, which, although distinct from each other, can be carried on advantageously and economically under one management. The plan submitted includes—

First—An extended platform or veranda space, unobstructed by posts or columns, but shielded from the sun and rain by a boldly projecting roof. This is intended for *al fresco* entertainment, when the weather is not entirely suitable for the service of refreshments on the tables that are proposed to be spread about on the lawns, and under the trees, at all convenient situations in the vicinity of the building.

Second—A luncheon-room for the numerous class of visitors who will require substantial refreshments at a moment's notice. This is proposed to contain a counter, as indicated, behind which a space is provided for the waiters and carvers, that has ready communication with the kitchen.

Third—A dining-room for visitors who have ample leisure, and desire to be served with a complete, well served meal.

Fourth—A smoking-room entirely detached from the other visitors' rooms, and having a distinctly separate entrance on the side of the building farthest removed from the entrances to refreshment rooms.

Fifth—Dressing and bathing rooms for each sex, with entrances on opposite sides of the building.

Sixth—A small room, in a prominent situation, for the sale of newspapers and magazines.

Seventh—A similar room for the sale of soda-water and Summer drinks only.

In a retired spot, in the southeastern part of the park, at the head of a glen formed by two large masses of rock, and looking over the lower lake, it is proposed to erect a small house, or *chalet*, of a rural or rustic character, and which may be called the dairy. In front of it would be a hill of about five acres, which is nearly surrounded by water, and which can conveniently be fenced off as a pasture. Here it is proposed that several Alderney cows shall be kept, for the purpose of supplying, at certain hours in the morning and evening, milk fresh from the cow, as is done near the entrance of St. James' Park, London. At the dairy-house, light refreshments, especially such as are composed mainly of milk and cream, would be provided, and this establishment would be intended especially to afford a quiet place to which ladies and invalids might at any time resort with satisfaction. In the southwest quarter of the park a small building will be required, in connection with the cricket-ground, where more substantial refreshments may be provided.

I recommend that proposals for providing boats upon the central lake be advertised for; the boats to be of a prescribed model and material, four of them to be put upon the lake immediately, and as many more within two months after an order shall be given by the Superintendent, or shall be thought necessary to meet the public demands. Three oarsmen to be provided to every four boats, each to be, in all respects, a good boatman, a good swimmer, and of sober habits. The boats to be kept clean and in good order, some of them to ply from point to point on the lake, taking passengers in the manner of omnibusses; and others to be on call, like hackney-coaches, with established rates of fare. I also recommend that advertisement be made for proposals for putting upon the Park not less than ten vehicles, which shall answer to the following description: The floor to stand not more than twelve inches above the road, the interior adapted to contain not less than two or more than four persons, and to be provided with a cover which may be opened or closed in front at the option of those within, and with an outside seat for the driver. To be neat, strong and convenient; each to be drawn by one horse. The horses to be sound, without vice; drivers to be men of good moral character, and required to be sober and courteous to all persons when on the Park; to be dismissed when reported for fault or want of skill and attention to their duties, by the Superintendant of the Park; the vehicles and harnesses to be kept neat and in good repair; the drivers to be neatly dressed, and to wear a badge and number; the horses to appear well groomed whenever on the Park.

The Late Shower of Toads at Port Jervis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Port Jervis, in your issue of the 26th inst, relates, with some interest, an account of a shower of toads which recently descended in that vicinity, and records his previous skepticism in common with hundreds of thousands of others upon similar authenticated statements of the same phenomenon.

These showers are not rare. I have myself witnessed more than one shower of frogs and small fish, but the instance I am about to relate, also witnessed by myself and my late father, a naturalist of high reputation at Cambridge, England, and another one equally famed, may not be uninteresting, connected as it is with some highly curious physiological facts. In August, 1846, being on a geological visit with my father to the estate of Rev. NEVILLE ROLFE, at Heacham, near Lynn, coast of Norfolk, England, who was a naturalist and conchologist of the highest order, we encountered, during a thunder storm, a heavy shower of rain accompanied by countless myriads of young frogs, which, in the course of ten minutes completely covered nearly half an acre of ground. The church roof, the glass roofs of the green-houses, and the gravel walks were black with them, and they were swept up by bushels and given to the ducks and other poultry. They were all dead, but fresh, with their mouths open and tongues protruding as if dying of suffocation. Many pints of them were preserved in spirits and sent to Natural History Societies, and I, myself, on my arrival here ten years since, had some which were exhibited to many, but an accident destroyed the vessel in which they were kept on a voyage to the West Indies, and they dried up. Now for some curious physiological facts on this case, as to their origin. The frogs were a distinct species from the English frog; none averaged over half an inch in length; most were smaller; they had one finger less on the front limb than English frogs, which are never *so small*, and which, as the larvæ of frogs are developed in Spring, are at that period of the year when these fell at least two inches over, and until frogs are nearly an inch long, in May, they have the tadpole caudal termination. These were perfectly developed frogs. Now for their source and origin. A specimen of them, sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, revealed the fact that they were *Danish frogs*, exceedingly abundant in that country, not known in England, but that they, unlike other frogs, were hatched at all seasons of the year—that the Danish rivers and marshes swarmed with them, and it is to be presumed that they were taken up as fishes are sometimes in the vicinity of the lakes, in Styria and Dalmatia, (and I have witnessed their fall,) by whirlwinds or waterspouts, and so deposited on land.

But there is another still more curious fact known to few naturalists, but which is easy of practical proof, and I first introduced it to the notice of the mysterious author of the "Vestiges of Creation." It is this, that if the tadpole, or that which rejoices in the more or less euphonious name of "pollywog" in this country, and which is the larva from the spawn of the frog, be kept in an aquarium or in a dark place, it continues to be a tadpole and grows to a great size as long as the light is kept from it; if the light is now suffered for a time to fall upon its habitation the head gradually changes to a frog's head; if the light be again withheld, it remains a frog's head and tadpole's body and terminus. When the light is suffered again to penetrate, the legs and fore-parts become further developed, and it can be arrested in its change or not as before. Last, comes the caudal termination and its issues, a perfect frog. Now, if the abstraction of light retards thus the development of the frog, why is it not a tenable theory that the excess of light hastens the development, and that the spawn or germinus sucked up by a water-spout or tornado becomes forced into the true formed frog, and so deposited in the course of the tornado? I leave this a question for naturalists.

The theory or principle of light developing and changing certain organisms is well known.

The *proteus anguineus*, a lizard species of reptile found in the deep, dark lakes of the subterranean grottos of Laybach and Carniola, is well known to naturalists. I was fortunate enough, in 1847, to capture several live specimens in the lakes. It has, when existing in its native element, the characteristics of the fish and lizard combined; is shaped like the latter, is of a pale fawn color, and has protruding gills like a fish; is web footed, and has a broad tail. It has no developed eyes, (they would be useless in those dark caverns,) but black specks the size of the head of a large pin, covered with an opaque membrane. When these animals are brought up to the open air, and kept in damp grass and weeds, and not in water, the color changes to a dark olive, the gills are absorbed and become lungs, the web foot divides and becomes a claw for climbing, and the membrane over the eye splits open, and a beautiful black eye, like the well-known eye of the lizard, becomes visible; the teeth, also, instead of a hard gum, begin to be developed in those I had. These are positive facts, and the shower of frogs, which has brought up this thesis, can be authenticated by reference to the transactions of the Cambridge Natural History Society, where the whole matter was discussed.

The peculiar vitality of toads and frogs noticed after being long embedded in limestone and clay deposits, may have some bearing on this matter. I am not prepared to say whether the bull frog, considered such a delicacy among the American *Crapeauphagi*, would give a tadpole, which would show the influence of light, as the French and English *rana esculenta* and *rana testudinis*; but the experiment might easily be tried in an aquarium. Respectfully, yours,

ISAIAH DECK, M. D.,
MAY 28, 1860. No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—Mr. JOS. C. G. KENNEDY has written a letter describing the tables which he has arranged for the use of the census-takers. The questions which will be asked of manufacturers are set forth as follows:

The schedule which, in conformity of law, has been prepared as a record of the operations of productive industry for the entire country for the year ending on the 1st day of June, 1860, embraces fourteen columns, with headings so arranged as to include the details of every variety of manufacture. The first column is designed to include the name of the corporation, company or individual producing articles to the value of $500 per annum. In the second column is to be recorded the name of the business, manufacture or product. The third column embraces the amount of "capital invested in real and personal estate in the business." The various raw materials used in each manufacture, by quantity, kind and value, are represented in columns four, five and six. The seventh column describes the kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource. If the motive power be steam, the quantity of power used is to be inserted; in furnaces the number of fires; and for fabrics the number of looms, spindles and card machines. In columns eight and nine are recorded the number of male and female hands employed; while their monthly wages respectively are set down in columns ten and eleven; while in columns twelve, thirteen and fourteen are entered the quantities, kinds, and values of all kinds of manufactured articles.

ANOTHER BLOODLESS DUEL.—We learn that a duel was fought yesterday, at Screven's Ferry, between Commodore E. W. MOORE, formerly of the Texan Navy, and Mr. CHARLES A. LAMAR, of this city. Com. MOORE is a witness on the part of the Government in the trial of J. EGBERT FARNHAM, for piracy, and it is understood that the difficulty arose from some strictures of Mr. LAMAR on his testimony given in a few days ago. The challenge was peremptory and the parties met on the ground with their respective friends, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon. Shots were exchanged with pistols without effect, when JOHN OWENS, Esq., second of Mr. LAMAR, approached HAMILTON COUPER, Esq., the second of Com. MOORE, and stated that in behalf of his friend, he felt it his duty now to say that the offense was given under excitement and misapprehension, and that Mr. LAMAR regretted and withdrew the language that had given rise to the meeting. The retraction was accepted as satisfactory; whereupon the parties exchanged friendly salutations and returned to the city.—*Savannah Republican, 25th.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs, replete with the modern improvements; hard wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany blinds, and in all respects first class; size 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 3-STORY AND attic brick building No. 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 25x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A VALUABLE store on Broadway, (west side,) near the St. Nicholas Hotel, with the fixtures and stock of gold and silver ware. The owner intends to leave the City, and this offers a rare opportunity for business men with a capital of some $10,000. Address A. G., Box 176 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, [illegible]x50 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE—EXtra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d st., with stable-lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET; also workshops in the rear. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms and halls, and two lots of land. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes walk to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease running two years from May 1, 1860, of the premises. Rent $600 per year. Possession can be given by June 15. The house is comfortably furnished and the furniture will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by applying at No. 37 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, high basement, under cellar, with the modern improvements, just painted and papered, in complete condition, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th av. Apply at No. 421 7th-av., corner of 36th-st., drug store of Dr. Yard, or of SAMUEL HISCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the Gymnasium Building Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., each room being 45x90 feet, suitable for lectures, drills, or billiard rooms. Also, the adjoining lot and sheds, 30x90 feet, for three months. Rent low. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 38 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.,) Brooklyn, E. D., containing six rooms, with gas and water; location desirable and good neighborhood; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Greene sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 236 5th-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 165 Reade-st. The cellar is well lighted and perfectly dry. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Three stories, brown-stone front English basement, gas, water, baths, &c., lot 16⅔x100; house 16⅔x44 feet deep; in good order, handsomely finished. Also, a pleasant two-story cottage, with two lots of ground, in Hamilton-st., near Myrtle av. Cars pass near the door. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, or to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—No. 412 Broadway with an L on Canal-st. Lot 200 feet deep; location cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 514 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer; pleasant location, fine grounds, handsome situation and good conveniences. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. F. REID, No. 166 Fulton-st., or Room No. 4, at No. 218 Fulton-st. after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND SON DESIRE the second floor of a high-stoop house; must have modern conveniences; location west side of town from 15th-st to 50th st. Address, stating terms, amount of room, &c., M. A. L. Y., Broadway Post-office.

REMOVALS.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Have removed
to
LOFTS NOS. 105 AND 107 READE-ST.,
near West Broadway.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

REMOVAL.—BULKLEY BROTHER & CO. HAVE removed from No 67 Beekman-st. to their new store, Nos 55 Beekman and 85 Ann-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a ne plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, containing all the modern improvements such as furnace, range, hot and cold water gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield.
E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace room, &c.; and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains, and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HIGHLAND PARK, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Is a tract of about one hundred acres, now being arranged for suburban residences, in a Park-like manner. It lies on the western slope of Hillhouse Hill, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Green, Churches, etc.; and while free of musketoes, it is cooled by the sea breezes through the Summer. A portion of the grounds is wooded, and many fine trees are growing singly and in groups. The views are extensive, the soil is good, the location excellent, and the air entirely free from fever and ague and all malaria. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and no town within reach of New-York offers so many advantages to families. These grounds will be open for use this Summer, and a part of the lots, of various sizes, will be sold upon favorable terms.
ELEAZER T. FITCH,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT,
HENRY A. MUNSON.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—PARTLY FURnished, for the season. That tasteful cottage on the borders of the beautiful lake of Luzerne, known as Hone Cottage, 10 miles from Lake George, 20 from Saratoga, fine village near by, fine fishing (trout, bass and pickerel,) and good shooting, (woodcock and patridges;) neighborhood good, scenery picturesque, locality healthy; meats, chickens, eggs, milk, ice and other marketing at very low rates, and delivered at the door. House contains parlors, dining-room, Summer kitchen, and four bedrooms, about an acre of ground attached to the house. Rent, including use of furniture, $50 per month, payable in advance, or $150 for the season of fourth months. For description of place see *London Art Journal* for April. Refer to WM. K. MEAD, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF land, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within 1½ hours of the City Railroad, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine, large and commodious mansion, 45x50, and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful villa plots, all of which command splendid and extensive views of river and inland scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents to capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equaled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson, having a frontage of over 4,000 feet on the river. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one hour's ride by railroad of the City of New-York. The house and lot is situated near the Presbyterian Church and has eleven furnished rooms. It is within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at Bloomfield.
W. S. BALDWIN.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the city, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WITHIN TWO miles of the dépôt at Tarrytown, a house, barn and six acres of good land, with abundance of choice fruit; a stream of pure water runs through these grounds. Price $1,200. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. For further particulars, apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.—A handsome country residence, barn and carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land, ½ of a mile from the dépôt. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, at Rye, or of WASHINGTON HILLS, 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th st., N. Y.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—FOR SALE, a beautiful country seat and farm in the neighborhood of Lenox, on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine st.

BERGEN HEIGHTS BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, from 4 to 12 city lots, each beautifully located at South Bergen, 1½ miles from Jersey City by horse railroad, near Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A NEW HOUSE, 40 by 40, with 83 feet of piazza; lot 75 by 200 feet, delightfully located in Elizabeth, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; price $6,500.
GEORGE WEBB, No. 6 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen of the first respectability would be accommodated with board in a strictly private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Society more than gain is the object of the advertiser. Location west of Broadway, below 23d-st. Address BLACK, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, HIGHLY RESPECTable family occupying a first-class house in 23d-st. would let two rooms furnished, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; no other boarders taken. Apply at No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON second and third floors, furnished, suitable for single or married parties, may be had, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained, with board for the Summer, or may be engaged by parties desiring to take possession of them in the Fall; references exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH PARtial board can be obtained by one or two single gentlemen in a private family where there will be no other boarders, at 287 West 12th-st., near Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a genteel family, by applying at 146 4th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a French family, at No. 133 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 89 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING at No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., will let second floor, with board. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—MISS BAXTER, NO. 53, LATE NO. 43 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., has rooms on second and third floors to let.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND small rooms to let with board, in a house with all the modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Dinner at 6½ o'clock; bath, large garden and shrubbery. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 246 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms with large pantries on second floor, also one on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, of social habits, can find pleasant rooms and home like table at No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BROOKLYN—BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms (one single) to be had, in a first-class house, beautifully located for Southerners; 3 minutes' walk from the ferries; dinner at 6 o'clock; early application necessary. No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner Fulton.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain first-class board in a social family residing within a few minutes of either Wall st. or Fulton Ferries, by addressing K., Box No. 990 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements. Reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good-sized bedroom on floor above. House is first class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor (furnished if desired) of house No. 43 Morton-st., to a gentleman and wife; quiet neighborhood; situation cool and pleasant; convenient to 8th-av. cars and Bleecker-st. stages; house contains all the modern improvements. Family small. References exchanged.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—TWO pleasant rooms on the second floor may be had, with board, in a private family, suitable for married or single persons. Everything done to render the home pleasant and agreeable. Reference exchanged. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 427 2d av.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda on the first floor, (either together or separately,) to let to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, in a private house with all the modern improvements. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE THIRD floor to let, either separate or together with board, to single gentlemen; also, a handsomely furnished back parlor on the first floor, to a gentleman and wife; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, to let, with partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen; also, two rooms on third floor. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 31 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let a furnished front sitting room and bedroom to one or two gentlemen, without board. Rent $18 per month, including gas and use of bath. Apply at No. 143 Grand-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with first-class board. Dinner at 6. Reference required. Call at No. 127 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—FURnished rooms, with board, for married or single persons, at No. 13 Washington Terrace, all the modern conveniences being attached, and the situation very pleasant. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where the comforts of a home may be realized with or without board. House contains all the modern improvements. References required. Apply at No. 36 Great Jones-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a furnished front room with gas, bath, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

WANTED.—SEVENTH WARD.—BOARD FOR A young married couple in a quiet private family. Terms must be moderate. Address F. K. T. Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE OR SINGLE—IN a first-class private house in Clinton-place, west of and near Broadway; breakfast served in room if desired. Address H. Z. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, furnished or unfurnished; it has gas, fireplace and bath room attached. Apply at No. 52 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND three single gentlemen, who desire a quiet, comfortable home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO NEWly-furnished rooms to let, to single gentlemen, in the private house No. 411 2d-av., near 28th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS AND ROOMS AND board may be had at No. 54 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, board for the Summer in a house on the Orange Mountains, New-Jersey, near one of the stations of the Morris and Essex Railroad, where breakfast at 9 A. M. and dinner at 5 P. M. will be furnished; no other meals required. A private table in a house where there are no other boarders preferred. One good-sized room only wanted; the bedding and equipments must be of the quality usually found in first-class city houses, and the table supplied with plain but generous fare—no pork, pastry or hashes. None others than those capable of meeting the above requirements need apply. Address, stating terms, locality, hours of train to and from station, &c., Box 3213 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE MILES FROM Fulton Ferry. A gentleman can find a comfortable house with an English family; no other boarders; can keep his horse and wagon; cars run all night within one block; two rooms, with gas and use of parlors; good garden. References exchanged. Address PECONIC, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER would take a few families at his farm-house, at Elizabeth City, N. J., about a mile and a half from the Central and New-Jersey Railroad dépôts. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, or inquire of SYLVESTER IAY, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., Room No. 2.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A private family, having rooms to spare, can accommodate five or six persons. Location unsurpassed; fine view of the river, and convenient to the landing. Inquire of C. E. SINCLAIR, No 384 4th-st., or of [illegible], No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—A SMALL family, or two gentlemen with their wives can be accommodated with board in a pleasant suburb of the City of Newark, within ten minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depot. Accommodations for a horse if desired. Address W., Box No. 171 Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE gentleman, who, if agreeably and comfortably accommodated would make permanent arrangements for the ensuing five months. Distance from New-York about an hour by rail or water. Address H. R. H., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A FAMily, on the Glen Cove route; must be near the landing, and a pleasant place, with plenty of fruit; must be a private family, and must have stabling for horses. Address, with terms, FORESTER, Post-office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR two families desiring an elegant home on the Hudson, near West Point, where the most beautiful scenery can be enjoyed and every comfort found will apply for particulars to MOUNTAIN HOME, Box 118 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF the City, by boat or cars.—A private family can accommodate a few boarders with pleasant rooms and good board. Apply at 129th st., third house west of 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm at South Orange, New-Jersey close to the dépôt. Address THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 20th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of [illegible] thousand dollars. On the day above named, the [illegible] the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the [illegible] named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 123 CHATHAM-STREET, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.; 25 cents to $5,000 received on deposit; 6 per cent. interest paid on sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
Sigmund Lichtenstadter, Vice-President; James O. [illegible], Vice-President; Charles D. Bailey, Treasurer; Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary; Solomon L. Hull, Attorney and Counsel.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, Kentucky, are requested to meet at the office of E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, at 12 o'clock, M., to make preparations for the coming sale under the foreclosure of said mortgage.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, } Trustees.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, }
Dated New-York, May 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860. }
THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, near 1st-st., will open June 2, at 9 A. M., and continue open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. The highest rate of interest will be paid. Deposits received from 50 cents to $5,000.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
ANDREAS WILLMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, }
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR., Attorney.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons from the first mortgage bonds, due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid by the Receiver on the 10th inst., with exchange and interest to, but not beyond that date. Holders will please send their coupons as early as practicable for collection, to the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—$1,000 FIRST MORTgage Bond of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.
$5,000—A mortgage on Dock Property on the Hudson River. Property worth $12,000 to $15,000; 7 per cent. interest, and a small discount will be made. Inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.
OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—AN election of Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, June 12, at No. 30 Dey-st., New-York. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual Interest Coupons on the 1st Mortgage bonds, due June 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.
MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH
Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which rewarded their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonial which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, the piazzas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage has (at great cost) been introduced, and the surrounding grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first-class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to render it such. In conclusion, they beg to render their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the season of 1860 will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Helmsmuller's celebrated Germanian Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 28th of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.
The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse Shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House Station on the Erie and Ontario Railway.
JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.
J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.
NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

BRIGHTON HOUSE,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
THIS POPULAR AND WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT is now opened. The location is such as to make it one of the most desirable of Summer resorts. The house is situated on an eminence, in the centre of an extensive shaded lawn, overlooking Sandy Hook, Prince's Bay, the Highlands, &c. A mineral spring within a short distance, good fishing and bathing, billiards and bowling attached. The Staten Island Railroad, being now finished, will, with the steamboats, make almost hourly communication with New-York. For further information, reference is made to Scott, Wisner & Co., No. 1 2 Pearl-st.
JAMES L. COMPTON, Proprietor.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE,
Will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.
The steamer Minehaha, Captain Gale, will commence her regular trips, in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on June 4.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New-York 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $8 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., is now open. The proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)
Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK
FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Narmeoka*, the original *Mary Taylor* and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont*, *Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from two to four years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing qualities rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville, and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9½ A. M., and return at about 3½ P. M. R. S. DENNY.
CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MILLS, in Alexandria, Va.—an establishment of the very first class, with a capacity of 800 barrels flour per diem, motive power steam, and fully furnished with modern improvements—desire to employ a practical man, perfectly acquainted with milling, to take charge of its interests during the coming season. He must have some means, and be willing to invest them in the business. None others need apply. Application to be made to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No. 78 Pearl-st., New-York, or to W. H. FOWLE & SON, Alexandria, Va.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAIR OF BLACK Black Hawks, 15¼ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very stylish; one pair of bay Morgan horses, 15¼ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, very stylish; one sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, that can trot in three minutes; one bay horse, 15¼ hands high—can trot in 2:40 sure; one gray mare, 6 years old, 16¼ hands high, can trot in 2:45. All will be sold cheap. To be seen at Stevens & Nevens' Livery Stable, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN MARE, 14¾ hands high; can trot a mile in 3 minutes to road wagon; warranted in every respect. Also, City built shifting-top wagon and harness; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at WM. ROBERTSON'S stable, No. 67 State st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A HORSE, BUGGY WAGON, AND HARNESS.—The horse is a bay, six years old, sound and kind and can trot fast. The wagon is nearly new, (made by a good maker,) and but little used. Harness in good order. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, at the stable corner of University-place and 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY Horses, over 16 hands high; sound and kind, light steppers and fine roadsters. To be seen at Wilson's stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts. Inquire for EDWARD, private horses.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SADDLE-horse, about 14 or 14½ hands high; must be kind and sound in every respect, and trained to harness; one with fair speed and good form required. Address J. C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—Can trot now between 2.30 and 2.34. The property of a gentleman who has not the time to use him; sound and kind. Address F. P. E., care Box No. 166 General Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME AND GOOD chestnut sorrel saddle horse, with saddle, bridle, &c., complete. Price $125. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Mercer-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HORSE, wagon and harness; a genteel establishment required. Address, stating price and full particulars, Box No. 729 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN from the owner, two horses; one is a large black with a white stripe in his face, the other is gray, middle size; the black has a little white on one of his hind feet. Whoever will return said horses to the owner, or give information that will find them, will receive the above. SAMUEL GORDON, corner of Gates av. and Lott's-lane, East Brooklyn.

LOST—FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE of Tennessee, for $1,000 each—Nos. 1,960, 60 773 735, 736. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above Bonds. HOPKINS & CO., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

SHIPPING.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.
IMPORTATIONS FROM JAPAN.
The attention of merchants, manufacturers and others is respectfully called to the advantages the undersigned is prepared to offer in making shipments to JAPAN, and in importations from that country, as he is about to put on a CLIPPER BARK, which will be the pioneer of a regular line proposed to be established, to open commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan, under the new treaty. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the very great importance of the trade which is likely to spring up between the two countries, as he presumes the acknowledged sagacity of our business men has already caused them to have an eye to the New Empire of wealth which has, until now, been a "sealed book" to the outside commercial world. When it is remembered that intercourse has been opened with Japan, with her forty millions of intelligent and prosperous people, it is not difficult to surmise that the enterprise and energy of America will be turned to good account in that direction.

The undersigned represents the commercial house of
JNO. ALLMAND, Jr., & CO.,
Kanagawa, Japan.
Which has just been established by a member of the firm who has resided among the Japanese for the last two years, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their mode of doing business. The house has already established a line of vessels between San Francisco, Cal., and Japan, which vessels are engaged in carrying many of the staple products of the two countries to and fro.

Specimens of Rape Seed Oil, one of the important staples of Japan, a part of a recent cargo from the house of Allmand, Jr., & Co., can be seen at the subscriber's office. This oil, by a practical test on board of the United States steamship *Powhatan*, has been found superior to the best Sperm Oil, and it can be put on our markets at a cost of one-third less than the Sperm, affording too a handsome profit. Specimens of Tea, Silk and Lacquer Ware can also be seen.

Parties who do not know the undersigned personally can be satisfied as to the reliability of the concern by an interview.

For further information, address or call upon
RO. H. GALLAGHER,
No. 51 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmatre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
"ADRIATIC,"
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 28 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf, up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ISABEL,
WM. ROLLINS, Commander,
Will be dispatched for the above ports from Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock.
Letter-bags close at our office at 11½ o'clock day of sailing.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port,
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bill of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 1st of June. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 63 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage........ $130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $35; Nashville, Tenn., $37 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $20; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on WEDNESDAY, June 6.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 28d April,
SATURDAY, 26th May,
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau........ $45
Passage money to Havana........ 50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, and all places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 20th of June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wedn'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on
Thursday, May 31, Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1, Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3, Friday, June 8,
Monday, June 4,
Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:20; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

SEA-BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, yielding to the solicitation of many of his former patrons who frequented the Fishing Banks with him, has consented to devote the lay-over-day of the HERO on SATURDAYS, to a repitition of the old-time excursions, Capt. POST, the old fisherman, being on board,) leaving the usual landings as per small bills, and Pier No. 3 North River, 9A. M. Fare, 50c. J. M. HANCOX.

THE STEAMBOAT CROTON, WHICH will accompany the *Adriatic* to Sandy Hook THIS DAY, with the friends of Rev. WM. F. CORBIT, will leave the foot of Canal-st. at 1¾ o'clock, with the steamer. Any friends who may desire to go on the Excursion can procure tickets of P. F. RANDOLPH, No. 36 Park-place, or at the boat. Limited number only sold. Price 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 3 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 5:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:15 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:30 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME BREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

MEDICAL

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Trismar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A GOOD THING, THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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	Price of single boxes—Cents
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
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6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
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14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
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28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
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Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
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Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage,"—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 26 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 549 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 813 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.
JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the old and new school Medical Colleges, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear institutions of America and Europe*, is the only scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 865 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER FOURTH-AVEnue and 20th-st., will insert beautiful sets of teeth, from $15 to $40; gold fillings from $1 to $3; silver, bone and dentine, 50 c. to $1. Extracting, 25 cts. Chloroform administered. References first-class. Calls solicited.

DR. HOYT, NO. 392 BOWERY, OPPOSITE 6th-st., inserts full sets of teeth on pure silver, $8; do. gold, $23; platina, $30. Artificial bone filling (inserted without pain) 50 cents; gold (small cavities) 50 cents; amalgam do. 40 cents. All work warranted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS F. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
1aw6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor,
mh10-1aw6mS* ELIZABETH KORN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties having papers before the Committee are requested to attend.
JAMES BAGLEY,
JAMES OWENS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
Committee on Taxes of the Board of Aldermen.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH—Board of Aldermen—will meet on MONDAY, the 4th of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the manure heap foot of 38th-st., East River, and all other business that may come before said Committee.
TERRENCE FARLEY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note of E. ALLEN & CO., of Boston, drawn to their own order, dated March 9, 1860, at eight months, for eight hundred and fifty-six dollars twenty-three cents, ($856 23.) Said note was mailed 17th May, 1860, and has not been received. Payment has been stopped. A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.
NEW YORK, May 28, 1860.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of PALMER & MILLER, or MICHAEL MILLER, are requested to present the same to the undersigned at No. 23 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of J. A. Van Saun & Son, for adjustment. M. MILLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WINHAM & FERNBACH, Architects, having expired on the 1st day of April, 1860, all business of the late firm will be settled by A. WINHAM, Jr., at his office, on the southwest corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT, }
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 30, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!
AT WHOLESALE.
For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock, white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class
PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.
ANDREW W. ROSE.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of teas, sugars, wines, groceries, flour and provisions
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address W. L. DECKER, No 155 East 27th-st.